The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,340.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	As.
For a year in advance, delivered in Town	52	0
——— including postage	72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
——— including postage	38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	16	0
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——— including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
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For Ten lines and under

	Rs.	As.
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
Third Ditto	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„	2 As. per line

but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MILLER—June 7th, at Calcutta, of apoplexy, Mr. Thomas J. Miller, commanding ship *Bombay*.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

DeFABECK—May 30th, at Chittoor, the wife of W. F. deFabeck, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

STEWART—PITCAIRN—May 30th, at Cuddalore, by the Rev. W. S. Trotman, Captain N. Stewart, R. N. R., of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's Service, to Emma, relict of the late Sir James Pitcairn, M. D., Inspector General of Hospitals.

DEATHS.

MARSH—May 8th, at Kurnool, of cholera, Brevet Captain George Cuthbert Marsh, 38th M. N. I., aged 34 years.

WESTON—May 28th, at Vepery, of fever, Alfred, the eldest son of Mrs. Esther Weston, aged 16 years 9 months and 24 days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat	8th	22nd	„ Koweit	20th	3rd
„ B. Abbas	11th	25th	„ Bushire	23rd	6th
„ Linga	13th	26th	„ Linga	25th	9th
„ Bahrein	14th	28th	„ B. Abbas	26th	11th
„ Bushire	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	12th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H. P., Commander R. TAUNTON, will be despatched as above on 18th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about............ 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on............ 5th and 20th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander A. COTTIER, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Narrakal	5	19	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Colombo		21	„ Madras	10	24
„ Galle			„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Galle	14	
„ Madras	15	30	„ Colombo		28
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Narrakal	16	1
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	2	5

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. MADDISON, will be despatched as above on the 15th June, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.		Oolwa.		Karanjah.		Rewas.		Dhurumtur.	
					FARES.					
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.
First Class	3	0	5	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Second Class	0	8	0	12	0	8	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	4	0	6	0	4	0	4	0	6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Boree Bunder.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fine Screw Steam Ship "BOMBAY CASTLE" will be despatched directly for Calcutta in about a week hence. For Freight of Goods and Specie, and Passage, apply to

BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Owner.

No. 5 Church Street, Bombay, 7th June 1866.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.
First Class............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class............ 37 5 0 } Transit in Egypt.
Third Class .... 23 5 0 }

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

FOR LONDON.

THE well known A 1 Ship "LOUISA," H. SCOWCROFT, Commander, has a considerable portion of her Cargo engaged, and will sail for the above Port with all despatch. For particulars of Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th June 1866.

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BADHAM & Co., Apollo House. "See Catalogue."

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *City of London*, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *City of London*.

Bombay, 4th June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Palmerston*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship *Palmerston*.

Bombay, 21st May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Princess of Wales*, Captain CAYZER, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
Agents ship *Princess of Wales*.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Rathfern*, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise their Goods will be landed as they come to hand at their risk and expense. Captain MITCHELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

JAMES MITCHELL,
Master of Ship *Rathfern*.

1st June 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship *Lancashire*, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 6th June 1866. Agents of Ship *Lancashire*.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Gavin Steel*, WHYTE, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain WHYTE will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of every month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class............£60 } Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class............£35 } Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 tons, Captain POMEROY, will be despatched about the 15th June, calling at Aden, Hodeidah and Jedda.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Strongbow*, DIXON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain DIXON will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th May 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per *Rohilla*, GALLOWAY, Master, from Clyde, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain GALLOWAY will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st May 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—NOWROJEE DADABHOY & Co., Engineers and Boilermakers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

STORAGE OF COTTON.—Extensive accommodation for the storage of COTTON and other produce during the Monsoon months can be had in the Godown of the Frere Press Company on the Elphinstone Bunder. Terms moderate. Apply to MR. RYAN, Carnac Bunder, or to the undersigned. W. NICOL & Co.

APOLLO BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—WAREHOUSE NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, MARINE STREET.—This Company is prepared to STORE COTTON during the Monsoon at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 5th June 1866. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 10, Hummum Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Association be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their Remuneration fixed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—SPECIAL TRAIN FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—On MONDAY, the 11th instant, a SPECIAL TRAIN will be run from Narel to Bombay, leaving Narel at 8 A. M., Callian at 8-55, Tanna at 9-25, and arriving at Byculla at 10-15 A. M., and Bombay at 10-30 A. M.

Passengers travelling by this Train from the above Stations will be charged fifty per cent. in excess of the ordinary fare.

E. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 6th June 1866.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (Ld.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of this Company, held at their Offices on the 4th June, it was resolved that the affairs of the Company had been fairly wound up.

FRENCH SHIPPING COMPANY (Ld.).—A final Dividend in re the above Company will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on or after the 9th June. JULES SIEGFRIED.

NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.

All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.

Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12 Meadow Street.

Bombay, 1st June 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the DIVIDEND of 4 Annas per Rupee, advertised to be paid on 15th inst., will be paid in two instalments, one of 2 Annas per Rupee on that date, and the other of 2 Annas per Rupee on 16th July next.

This alteration has been found necessary on account of the non-receipt to date of various expected remittances, and owing to the fact that it is impossible in the present state of affairs to realize certain property and securities which it was considered at the date of advertisement would be available to meet Dividend.

J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

Bombay, 10th May 1866.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. ADDIS AND CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genovas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

REMOVAL.—CHESSON & WOODHALL, BOOKSELLERS, &c., beg to inform their Constituents, and the Public in general, that they have removed from 24 Medow Street to No. 10 Hummum Street, opposite Watson's and Partridge's Rooms.

Bombay, 23rd May 1866.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

NEARLY NINE HUNDRED PAGES.—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

NOTICE.—Probate of the Will of the late HENRY NEPTUNE GRANT having been granted to his Executor, the undersigned, all persons who have any claims against the Estate, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned within one month from this date, or the Estate will be wound up without reference thereto; and all persons indebted to the Estate are required to pay their Debts within the period above mentioned.—Dated this 18th day of May 1866.

P. GRANT, Saddler,
Fort, Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER.

"Rich Moire Antique Robes," "Rich Fancy and Plain Silks," "Bonnets," "Mantles," "Hats," "Corsets," "Crinolines," &c., &c.

For Children.—"Blouses," "Pelisses," "Hats," "Hoods," &c., &c.

Wedding and *Mourning orders* promptly complied with every requisite being constantly kept in stock.

Ladies' own Materials made up from *1st March to 1st November.*

Orders from outstations, to meet with attention, must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

THE MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mofussil Press and Ginning Company (Limited) will be held in the Offices of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 13th instant, at 3 P. M., when the following Resolutions will be put to the Meeting:—

Resolution 1st—"That Clause 19 of the Articles of Association be hereby cancelled."

Resolution 2nd—"That the following Clauses be substituted:

1st. "There shall be 5 Directors of the Company.

2nd. "The number of Directors to form a quorum shall from time to time be fixed by the Board, and until otherwise fixed three Directors shall be quorum for a Board Meeting."

3rd. "Every Act, Order Resolution, or other proceedings of a majority of the Directors present at any Board Meeting at which a quorum is present, shall be as valid and as effectual as if all the Directors had concurred therein."

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 5th June 1866.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, G. C. B.

APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO AND MARINE STREETS, BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, Rs. 50, 55, 60 and 65 per dozen, made to measure, and universally worn in India. *See Catalogue.*

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts ......each.	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts ... ... „	10	0
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts ... ... „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk Shirts ... ... „	12	8
BADHAM'S Zingary Cricketting Shirts ... „	10	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits ... „	20	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Sleeping Suits ... „	20	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits ... „	20	0
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars ... ...per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S India Gauze Banians ......each.	4	12
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Banians ... „	4	12
BADHAM'S Gauze Banians ... ... „	4	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Drawers ... „	6	0
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks ......per doz.	20	0
BADHAM'S Fine Dressed Cotton Socks ... „	11	0
BADHAM'S Celebrated Merino Hosiery.		
BADHAM'S Knickerbocker Stockings......each.	3	8
Jouvin's best French Kid Gloves... ...per pair.	2	12
White Kid Gloves ... ... „	1	12
Dog Skin Gloves ... ... „	2	12
Buck and Doe Gloves. ... ... „	3	12
The Universal Scarf, ...each.	4	12
The Romal Scarf for Pin or Ring ...... „	4	8
The Windsor Scarf ... ... „	2	12
The Derby Scarf... ... ... „	4	8
The Diamond Scarf ... ... „	4	4

An immense assortment of Scarfs and Ties.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28 and 30 each.
Railway Portmanteaus, Rs. 17, 19, and 22 each.
Courier Bags, 6, 8, 9, and 12 Rupees.
Hat Cases, Rs. 6-12 each, Railway Rugs Rs. 12 to 30.
LINCOLN and BENNETT'S Black Silk Hats.
ELLWOOD'S Helmets, Oxford and Shooting Hats.
CHRISTY'S Melton, Oxford, Straw, and Tweed Hats.

Mofussil orders will have special attention.

BADHAM'S Catalogue contains particulars of the Route to England via Trieste, also the P. and O. Co.'s rates of passage money, and the Winners of the Derby at Epsom since 1846.

BADHAM & Co.,
Apollo House, Bombay.

I, R. BURNETT, will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of the Ship *Lancashire*. ROBINSON BURNETT, Master.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP TRADE, hitherto carried on in Bombay by the undersigned with JAMES PARKINS, under the name and firm of SEVESTRE, PARKINS & Co., as General, Custom House, and Commission Agents, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED, the said JAMES PARKINS having acted contrary to the terms of the Partnership agreement executed by and between him and the undersigned.

All Debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by the undersigned.

In future the business hitherto transacted by the said Firm will be carried on under the name and style of SEVESTRE & Co. by AUGUSTUS SEVESTRE.

8, Church Gate Street, 7th June 1866.

THE CALCUTTA PRESS COMPANY.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held in Office, No. 2, Dean Lane, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, the 16th June, for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions, passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 1st July last:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That the four Directors now in office be appointed Liquidators.

FAZUL MAHOMED ESSA & Co.,
Bombay, 11th May 1866. Secretary and Treasurer.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a further Call of Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share is payable at the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co. on or before the 30th June.

FLEMING & Co.,
Kurrachee, 29th May 1866. Secretaries & Treasurers.

NOTICE.—For registering Servants in employ; for the supply of Servants of all capacities; for Sign Boards and Engravings, &c., &c., apply to J. LOWE & Co., General Commission and Servants' Registry Agents.

NOW READY, in large 8vo, price Rs. 2, BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, Part 1., Vol. II., containing Reports of 1864-5. Edited by R. T. REID, Esq., LLD., Barrister-at-Law. Copies on sale at the office of the Collector of Bombay.

Bombay, 24th May 1866.

BOMBAY HYDRAULIC PRESS Co.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Hydraulic Press Company will be held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on TUESDAY the 12th day of June, inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 5 Marine Street, Bombay, for the purpose of assenting to this Company being registered under Act X. of 1866, as an Unlimited Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th June 1866.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BOARDING HOUSE, 66 Dockyard Road, Mazagon.

Proprietress.—MRS. J. GAYNOR.

The Proprietress begs to inform her Friends and the Public that she will open the above BOARDING HOUSE on the 31st instant.

She trusts to merit a share of their support by the cleanliness of her house, and that attention to the wants and comforts of her Friends and Customers.

A first class Billiard Table for the use of the Boarders.

A good BILLIARD MARKER REQUIRED.

18th May 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

ENGLISH ACADEMY.—No. 6, GRANT BUILDINGS.—A SCHOOL, for the education of European Children, will be OPENED on the 1st May next, at the above premises.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. E. M. Reillz and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-butt Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.

Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Also a handsome Park Phaeton, and Grey Arab Horse, with harness, &c.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance. S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY, and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY, of Bomby, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, who lately carried on business in Bombay in partnership as Merchants under the style of CASSUMBHOY NATHABHOY SONS and COMPANY.

WHEREAS the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY having declared themselves unable to pay their Debts, and being desirous that their Estate should be vested in Trustees and liquidated in accordance with the Provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the Fourth Section of the said Act, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY will be held at the Office of the East India Bank, No. 3, Hornby Row, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 13th of June, instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proposing Resolutions that the Estate of the said CURMALLYBHOY CASSUMBHOY and MAHOMEDBHOY CASSUMBHOY ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees, and that an application should be made to the High Court for that purpose, and upon such Resolutions being adopted, it is proposed that the Meeting should proceed to nominate three or more Trustees for the liquidation of such Estate and to fix the amount or rate of Salary or Remuneration to be paid to such Trustees and the amount of Security (if any) to be given by such Trustees.—Dated 6th June 1866.

C. LEGGETT,
Solicitor for Curmallybhoy Cassumbhoy and Mahomedbhoy Cassumbhoy.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to [illegible] F. CASSIDY, Poona.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty (Rs. 250) per Share is payable at the Office of the undersigned, Meadow Street, on or before 15th June 1866, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held THIS DAY.

By order of the Board,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th April 1866.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Bank, held on the 21st instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 19th April, ultimo,—"That the Bank be wound up voluntarily, and that the undersigned be appointed Liquidators of the Bank"—be confirmed.

Notice is hereby given to all Debtors of the said Bank, forthwith to pay their several Debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators, and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Bank are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Bank, No. 3 Hornby Row, a Statement of their several Claims for investigation.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY,
Liquidators of the East India Bank.

Bombay, 28th May 8866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of INTEREST allowed on DEPOSITS from THIS DATE and until further notice will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months .... 8 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .... 7 ditto.
„ 12 „ .... 7 ditto.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (Ld.).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY the 13th proximo, at 3 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 25 Meadow Street, to pass the following Resolutions:—

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.
2. That Liquidators be appointed and their remuneration fixed.

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 100 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after the 6th June next, at the Company's Office, No. 31, Meadow Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
D. BYRAMJEE, }

Bombay, 30th May 1866

BENZINE COLLAS.—This preparation is of the greatest use in dissolving out all Greasy Stains from Silks, Cloths, and Wearing Apparel of every description, as also from Furniture, Carpets, &c. However delicate the fabric this liquid will not damage it; and being perfectly neutral, it may be used for removing Grease Stains from valuable Papers and Drawings. For cleaning Gloves it stands unrivalled. Price 1s. 6d.

Wholesale Agents J. SANGER & SON, 150, Oxford Street, London, and all Chemists and Druggists. Observe the name, "COLLAS," all others are counterfeits. Agents for Bombay,—TREACHER & Co.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in terms of previous Advertisements, all Shares in this Bank on which any Calls remain unpaid are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in conformity with Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

16th February 1866.

SCALES FOR WEIGHING RUPEES.—Several Scales of different powers, weighing from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,000, with tripod stand, Gilt Brass Chains, Copper Pans, fitted in Oak Boxes, with Gun Metal weights, Engraved from ¼ Tola to 1,000 Tolas.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY (LIMITED).—CARTING AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS.—PASSENGER ARRANGEMENTS.—Spring Shigrams and Covered Carts for the conveyance of Passengers proceeding to Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, and Stations on the East Indian Railway are run daily from Boorhanpoor (Lall Baugh Station) to Mhow and Indore in connection with the Bullock Trains from Indore to Agra.

FARES FROM BOORHANPOOR.

	One Shigram with Passenger inside, Servant outside, and 40 lbs. baggage.	One Shigram with 2 Passengers inside, Servant outside, and 80 lbs. baggage.	Covered Cart to hold 4 Passengers and 12 Maunds (1000 lbs.) luggage.
To Mhow......	Rs. 45	Rs. 60	Rs. 30
„ Indore. ...	„ 50	„ 70	„ 32-8-0.

GOODS ARRANGEMENTS.

The Company undertake the conveyance of Goods and parcels at through rates from Bombay to the following towns in the three presidencies, viz.:—

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Asseerghur, Boorhanpore, Indore, Lall Baugh, Mhow, Munmar, Sholapore, Ahmednugger (via Dhond), Barsee, and Kupperwanjee.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

MADRAS,

Arcot, Beypore, Bangalore, Bellary, Cochin, Combaconum, Coonoor, Cuddapah, Conjeveram, Calicut, Coimbatore, Herioor, Karicall, Kotagherry, Metapolium, Madura, Mysore, Namcaul, Negapatam, Ootacamund, Ponany, Pothanore, Palghaut, Seringapatam, Sooramungalum, Salem, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tranquebar, Toomcoor, Vellore, Wallajahpett, Wellington, and Yercand.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

CALCUTTA,

Agra, Allygurh, Allahabad, Attock, Benares, Cawnpore, Dewas, Dinapore, Dehlie, Dhurmpore, Ferozepore, Goonah, Gwalior, Ghazeepore, Ghazeeabad, Googranwalla, Goojrat, Hatrus, Futteghur, Jullunder, Jhelum, Kalka, Kurnaul, Loodiana, Lucknow, Lahore, Muttra, Mirzapore, Meerutt, Meean Meer, Mooltan, Murree, Nowshera, Peshawur, Patna, Phillour, Roorkee, Rajpore, Rawul Pindee, Shajapore, Seepree, Simla, Sealkote, Umritsur, Umballah, Wuzeerabad, Beorah and Fyzabad.

By special arrangement the Company also forward Goods and Parcels to Akola, Ahmedabad, Bhownuggur, Deesa, Dhoolia, Malligaum, Kurrachee, Khundwah, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Seroor, Sattara, Hoomnabad, Secunderabad, Hydrabad, Beejapore, Budnaira, Oomrawuttee, Nagpoor, and Kamptee.

The Company undertake the Cartage of Goods to and from the Railway Stations at Barsee, Dhond, Sholapore, Boorhanpoor, and Bombay at reasonable rates.

Furniture and merchandize of every description removed from one part of the town of Bombay to another by English Spring Vans or Platform Trollies. Spring Van with pair of Bullocks and Driver let out at the rate of Rs. 6 per day.

Goods received at Up-country Stations and despatched to England via the Cape or Egypt, and Goods consigned from England to the Company's care, will be cleared and despatched to Up-country Stations without delay.

Further particulars regarding the Company's rates and arrangements may be obtained on application to

LOUIS S. MOSS, Acting Manager.

Offices Bombay, 20 Grant Road, (opposite the Theatre).
Branch Office, 1, Hornby Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

DR. E. I. LAZARUS'S ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA, the well kown remedy for General Debility, Flatulency, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Heartburn, &c., &c, which may be obtained at

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

Bombay, 6th March 1866.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED).—(UNDER LIQUIDATION.)

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Second Distribution of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 12 per Share, will be made to the Registered Shareholders who have paid the 1st and 2nd Calls on and after MONDAY the 4th proximo, during business hours, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 4, Church Lane.

The Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares at the time of applying for payment.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 26th May 1866.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY (Ld.)—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the London, Asiatic, and American Co. (Limited) in the Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of June, at [illegible] to confirm the following Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on the 4th April 1866, viz., "That the Company be wound up voluntarily;" and to appoint Liquidators.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—This Company is prepared either to half press or full press COTTON at their stations, Julgaum and Sheapore, and to obtain for such Cotton IMMEDIATE DESPATCH by Rail.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

10th March 1866.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27 Meadow Street, on the 14th instant, at 3 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1st. To consider the expediency of, and if agreed to, to pass Resolutions empowering the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company to borrow a sum or sums of money on mortgage of the Company's premises or otherwise for the requirements of the Company.

2nd. To increase the number of Directors from 3 to 4.

3rd. To elect such 4th Director.

By order of the Board,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 27 Meadow Street, 5th June 1866.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each, numbered $\frac{c}{29}$—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given, that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward. JOHN DWYER.

12th December 1865.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK (LIMITED).—Originally registered under the name of "The London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited.)"—NOTICE is hereby given, that all Shareholders in the London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank (Limited), originally registered and known as the London and Bombay Bank and General Financial and Insurance Agency Corporation (Limited), who have not paid the Call of £1 or 10 Rupees on their Shares, are required to pay to me at the above address on or before the 28th day of July next their arrears of Call respectively, and in addition thereto Interest thereon at the rate of 9 per centum per annum from the 4th day of December last to the 31st day of December last, and Interest at the rate of 15 per centum per annum from the said 31st day of December last to the 14th day of January last, and Interest at the rate of 18 per centum per annum from the said 14th day of January last till payment of the same, and that in default of their so doing their Shares will be liable to be forfeited pursuant to Clauses 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of the Articles of Association of this Company.

Specific Notices have been sent to each Shareholder in arrear, also to the Registered Office of the Company in England, No. 10 Clements Lane, in the City of London, and are also lying at the Bank, No. 11 Rampart Row, Bombay.—Dated this 14th day of May 1866.

By order of the Board,
P. H. HOWLETT,
Manager in Bombay.

11, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW TEAS DIRECT FROM CHINA.—Received by the last Steamer.

BLACKS OF ALL KINDS.

Finest Pouchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Souchong.
Do. do. with Pekoe.
Do. do. with Hyson (Green).
Do. Orange and Flowery Pekoe separate.
Do. New Hyson separate.

In Packets of 1 pound and Boxes of 7 pounds each at Rs. 3 per pound.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

TO INVALIDS AND FOR CHILDREN.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Homœopathic Cocoa.
Headland's do.
Taylor's do.
Dunn's Fresh Cocoa Nibs.
Do. Concentrated Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa. (A preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs, and it has the advantage of being most portable.)
Cocoa and Milk, only requiring boiling water to prepare it for use.
Robb's Nursery Biscuits.
Nursery Biscuit Powder and Robb's Rasks.
Kingsford's Oswego and Brown and Polsons's Corn Flour, for making Puddings, &c.
Sweet Milk and Desiccated Milk, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.
Hard's Farinaceous Food and finest Bermuda Arrowroot.
Du Barry's Food.
Calf's-foot Jelly and Isinglass, Quinine Wine, &c., &c.
Speed's Arrowroot.
Pure Essence of Beef.
Do. Do. Mutton.
Do. Do. Meats.

These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and will be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

SPONGING AND SITZ BATH, &c.

Traveller's Baths with strap and lock of sizes.
Oxford Hip and Sitz Baths.
Malvern and Taper Baths.
Recumbent Shower and simple Shower Baths with curtains.
Hand Shower Baths.
Child's Foot and Sponge Baths of sizes.
Water Cans of sizes.
Fine Turkish Sponges and Honeycomb ditto.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BROWN'S SUSPENDORY CHAIRS.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The undersigned have just received, and are in constant receipt of, additions and novelties to their extensive and well-selected stock of Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals, and every other requisites for the practice of Photography.

To hand.

Dalmayen's No. 2, C. D. V. Lenses.
The new Universal Camera for Stereoscopic, C. V. or Landscape works.
Kinear's Folding Cameras and Vignette Glasses of all sizes and shapes.
The new Plate Glass shapes for Trimming Photographs of sizes and designs.
Thomas' improved Negative Collodion.
Mawson's do. Bromo Iodized.
Ponting's Bromo Iodized Collodion.
Do. with Iodizer separate.
Thomas' Extra Albumenised Paper.
Spencer's „ „
Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, by Thomas, 1 oz. & 2 oz. bottles.
Pure Recrystallized Nitrate of Silver, loose.
Vignette Glasses and Cutting Plates of all sizes.
Double action Rolling Presses for glazing photographs.
Bland's Crystal Varnish.
Thomas' Negative Varnish.
And all other photographic requisites.
Patent Glass Plates, smooth edged.
Mounts, Colors, Frames, Plate Boxes, &c.
Magic Lanthorns and Slides in sets for Oxy-Hydrogen and Oil Lamps.
Also Scientific and Chemical Apparatus of every description.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

12 and 14 inch Dumpy Levels, best finished, with Compasses and solid Mahogany cases and stand complete.
14 inch Lopinth's Improved Levelling Staff.
17 „ Gravatt's Do. Do.
14 „ Metford's Do. Do.
Optical squares in Morocco cases.
Ebony Drawing square.
„ „ with shifting Stock and Scale.
14 inch boxwood Scales, divided from 10 to 100 feet and to correspond in boxwood cases, and solid Leather Measuring Tapes, &c., &c.
Spirit Levels of all kinds, from 8 to 24 inches.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

RAIN GUAGES, &c., &c., Glaisler's Copper Rain Guages by Negrette and Zambra.

Sykes' Hydrometers, Salinometers and Argentometers, in Mahogany cases.
Chandler's Patent Water Guages.
McNaught's Improved Indicators or Dynometers for Steam Engines.
Daniels' Hydrometers in case.
And Carson's Patent Salting Machines.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, having a larger house than he requires, will be glad to share it with a Lady and Gentleman or two Bachelors. Situation delightfully cool and pleasant. Address "T Y," Jaffer Sulliman.

A GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a comfortable HOME with a European Family near the Fort. Also, TO LET, 3 ROOMS, furnished. Rent Rs. 70 per mensem. Address "ALPHA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Bombay, 30th May 1866.

WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent, Mr. G. B. GLADDING, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a well furnished BUNGALOW till 30th September. Rent Rs. 300 per month. Address "X. Y. Z," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, two spacious and conveniently situated GODOWNS in the Fort. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.

TO LET, a large BUNGALOW, at Chinchpoogly, lately occupied by Colonel Shaw. For particulars apply at the Office of the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), Elphinstone Circle, or at the Office of the Chief Engineer, Frere Land.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, facing Meadow Street, lately vacated by us. Rent Rs. 250.

MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.

Bombay, 30th April 1866.

TO LET, a large tile roofed quadrangular SHED, on the property of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited), capable of holding about 300 Bullocks. For Rent and Terms apply to the Traffic Office at the Powder Works Bunder.

TO LET, a large and comfortable BUNGALOW, with Upper Floor, Outhouses and Stable, suitable for a large Family, or 2 or 3 Bachelors, situate at Byculla, and next to the Victoria Gardens. For particulars apply to B. F. CAMA

No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, close to the sea; also a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly. For particulars apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. CAMA'S Office.

Bombay, 5th June 1866. J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, several OFFICES and GODOWNS. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

બામબે રીકલેમેશન કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

बांमबे रीकलेमेशन कमपनी लीमीटेड.

TO BE LET, a first rate GODOWN on the Company's Ground at Colaba, 100 feet by 48, suitable for the storage of Cotton. Apply to GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

TO LET, two spacious GODOWNS in the Apollo Street. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, (in whole or in part), from 1st June, the PREMISES presently occupied by the East India Bank. Apply to the Manager.

Bombay, 11th May 1866.

TO BE LET, OFFICES on the second Floor in Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. FORBES & Co. Apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co. 7, Church Lane, Fort.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 29th May 1866.

TO LET—LALL BAUGH, Parell; a GODOWN in Mody Street; EWART'S LODGE at Matheran, and a nice convenient HOUSE at Naigaum, at a short distance from the Railway Station at Dadur. Rent moderate.

From the 1st of July, a large commodious HOUSE at Love Grove Vellard, at present in the occupation of HENRY S. CARTER, Esq., Solicitor. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Street, 1st June 1866.

TO LET, at No. 40, Meadow Street, a commodious GODOWN. Apply at the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited).

Bombay, 6th June 1866.

OFFICES TO LET, from 1st April, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and about to be vacated by Messrs. R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.

WALLACE & Co.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.
Price—Rs. 1-8 Annas.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants, and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

BOMBAY has sent us three small Directories from the Presses of the *Times of India, Bombay Gazette* and *Bombay Daily Post*, abridgments of its larger works in the same line. They are all most creditably compiled and printed. The *Bombay Gazette Press* has, however, it seems to us, produced the most useful work of the three.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 1.

WE are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating refernce. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jane* 3.

WE are indebted to the *Bombay Gazette Press* for a copy of the *Bombay Calendar and Directory* 1866, Abridged Edition, which is exceedingly well got up—*Oudh Gazette, Dec.* 27.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the abridged edition of the Directory issued from the *Bombay Gazette Office*; and can cordially recommend it to public support.—*Madras Athenæum, Dec.* 27.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY.—We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a copy of the abridged Edition of "The Bombay Calendar and Directory for 1866." It is got up with great neatness, and the contents appear to comprise all the information which people with limited time at command would wish to possess.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec.* 28.

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866, which is printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has just reached us, and contains the usual Calendars, Reference Tables, Post Office Rates and Regulations, and a most comprehensive Directory of the Residents in Bombay and its neighbourhood as well as of those in the Mofussil. It is a most useful book and is very neatly and creditably got up.—*Mofussilite, Dec.* 29.

WE beg to acknowledge the receipt of the *Bombay Gazette* Calendar and Directory for the year 1866. It is very neatly got up, and contains much valuable information of every kind, and it is a most useful book for the commercial community, as well as that for the Military and Civil Services, and on reference, every requisite information can be obtained. The price of this Directory is *one rupee and eight annas.—Poona Observer, Dec.* 21.

WE have to acknowledge the receipt of the "Bombay Calendar and Directory" for 1866. This is an abridged edition of the Almanack, and has been published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. It is handsomely bound in fancy covers, and in addition to the usual matter proper to a calendar, contains an interesting and concise account of Christian and Native festivals, fasts, and observances. It is offered to the public at the very low price of 1 rupee 8 annas, and better "value" for the money it would, we think, be impossible to obtain.—*Central India Times, Jan.* 27.

OUR best thanks are due to the Proprietors of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India* for copies of their abridged editions of the Calendar and Directory for 1866. As usual their typography and general "get up" reflect credit on the presses from which they are issued, while they contain much useful information intended for the general public. We perceive that the list of inhabitants has been divided, the Mofussil and Bombay residents being given separately, thus making it more easy for reference and future corrections. These lists are far more accurate than those for the past year.—*Our Paper, Jan.* 1.

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1866.—This useful and elegant publication reached us on Wednesday, and we are glad to perceive that age only increases its excellence. It is as full of information as an egg is full of meat. The price, we are sure, will scarcely cover the expenses of printing and paper. The contents are varied, interesting and valuable. Great care has been taken in compiling the work, and we can only congratulate the Manager of the *Gazette* Press on the success he has achieved. We wish him a merry Christmas, a happy new year, and a long succession of Calendars, with lots of subscribers, who always send the coin when they send for the copy. In this way a feeling of mutuality is engendered, which preserves friendship and survives when fairer fabrics fade.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 22.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.
Gazette Press, Fort.

FOR SALE.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse power Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS, BURMAH CHEROOTS, COCONADA CHEROOTS of very fine quality. ROGERS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—On SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 4½ o'clock P. M., will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned two UPPER-STORIED HOUSES, situate at Kalbadevie, Cavel Street, near the R. C. Chapel, viz.:—

No. 36 belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Pedro DeSouza.
No. 37 belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Gonsalinho Rebello.

Bombay, 2nd June 1866.

TO BE SOLD, with their engagements, the following RACE HORSES, in Training:—

1. G. A. H. "Prince Albert"—engaged in Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee, Poona St. Leger, and Poona City Merchants' Purse.
2. G. A. G. "Multum in Parvo"—engaged in Bombay Merchants' Cup, Poona.
3. N. G. A. H. "[illegible]"—5 years—a maiden engaged in Derby and Poona Merchants' Cup and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.
4. I. G. A. C. "Charles Edward"—4 years—engaged in Poona St. Leger and Bedouins' Cup, Kurrachee.

The above are sound, and will be disposed of at a moderate price to ensure a ready sale.

For particulars apply to MR. T. GINGER, Bombay.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, ex "ROHILLA," from Clyde.

The undersigned are now prepared to execute orders for the above at *moderate* rates.

Just received Overland, a few
EXTINCTEMS,

or patent self-acting Fire Engines. Price, complete with 10 charges, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 140, according to size.

The Hercules Fire Insurance Company are now prepared to allow 15 per cent. Discount to all insurers who have L'Extinctem on their premises.

Pamphlets containing opinions of the Press and other particulars to be had on application.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, 7th June 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is the great remedy for acidity of stomach, headache, heartburn, indigestion, sour eructations and bilious affections. It is the Physician's cure for gout, rheumatic gout, gravel, and other complaints of the bladder, and in cases of fever and feverish irritability of skin it produces grateful cooling effects. As a safe and gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and for the sickness of Pregnancy, Dinneford's Magnesia is indispensable, and when taken with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup forms a Delightful Effervescing Saline and Aperient. Prepared by DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and sold by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

CAUTION.—Ask for "DINNEFORD'S" MAGNESIA, and see that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on every Bottle and Label.

Agents—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

Established 1858.

Sole Agents in Western India for
PATEK } Celebrated Gold and
BENOIT } Silver Watches.
COURVOISIER BROTHERS }

and some eminent London and Paris Watch manufacturers. Gold Prize Medals have been awarded to their Swiss head firm, for highly finished Watches, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris in the years of 1851 and 1855; also the first Prize Medal has been obtained at the International Exhibition of Nagpore (Central Provinces of India) held in the year 1865, for the best made Watches imported into this country and their moderate prices.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade-marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the genuine marks on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

A large (the largest stock in Bombay) and new assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, of all descriptions, sizes and prices, manufactured expressly for hot climates and warranted to keep correct time.

A beautiful selection of London made Jewellery, warranted fine gold and to be of superior workmanship, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Mechanical Instruments, &c., &c., carefully repaired.

Orders from Out-stations punctually attended to.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION,)
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just landed ex *Strongbow*.

Three new very handsome and light, Malvern Dog Carts, with 4 feet 8 in. Wheels, lanc wood shafts, Collinges patent Axeletrees, lining with fine green, blue and Brown Cloth, painting to Match, patent leather dash, and wings over Wheels with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

A new very handsome Boat shaped, small four seated open Carriage, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Laurea and Marner, London.

A Ditto very neat four-seated Miniature Brougham, with surrounding double Venitain Circular Glasses on front and moveable spare Venitain to support Circular Glasses, with lamps and shaft, by Silk and Sons long acre.

A Ditto Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shaft, by Mullener, Liverpool.

Just landed ex Barque *Anazi* and *Premchund Roychund*.

A very elegant new four-seated Boat shaped open Carriage on C. Springs with very rich Mounted lamps and furniture, pole bar, &c., Hammer, Cloth and a spare driving Box, built to order expressly for India, by Silk and Sons of Long Acre and is worthy of inspection.

Five very handsome new English-built Malvern Dog Carts, with Patent leath Dash, Enamelled leather Apron, painted Brown, light green and dark blue, with handsome lamps, by McNaught and Smith, expressly built to order for the undersigned.

Just landed ex-*Hannibal*.

Two very handsome English-built Brougham, with surrounding venitian lamps, pole, and shaft, by Andrews, Southampton.

One first-rate English-built Cab Buggy, with lamps, by Barker of London.

One Ditto on C. Spring, with lamps, by W. Kinross.

One Ditto Canebody Ditto, by T. Starton.

One Ditto very neat Park Phaeton, with rumble and spare moveable Board for Horse-keeper, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

One Ditto high Wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed ex-*Mahaluxmee*.

A very small and handsome new Waggonate, with lamps and shaft, by Newton.

Two new full size Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on front, lamps, pole, and shaft, by Kesterton, Long Acre.

Just Landed ex-*Mary Stenhouse*.

A very handsome and light English-built Cab Buggy on C. Spring, with lamps, by Jones, of Southampton, expressly built to order for India.

One second hand fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaetons, with a moveable driving coachbox and hind seat to it with lamps. A neat commodious, by E. Davis, Long Acre, London.

Just Landed ex-*Oberon*

Two very light four-wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London.

1 very neat English-built Mail Phaeton, by Hall & Sons.

A do. self-driving do., by Andrews, the both Carriages imported in January last.

Two new light Palkhee Office Shigrams, with lamps, and shafts, built to order and any purchaser shall have gaurentees for 2 years.

A small English-built Trevelling Poney Dog Cart, with Canopy. Price Rs. 120.

Just received per last Overland Mail.

Few all-bone hunting Whips, with plated hammers and hall marked silver Mount, 1½ yard thong.

Few Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Jockey's Whips, some with braided all white bone plain hall marked silver Mounts and some engraved silver wire.

Charger or Raising Horse for sale.

A very handsome fast-trotting light Bay Charger or suitable for Raising Horse, aged 8 years, high near 15, perfectly sound, to be seen on a hour previous notice to the undersigned.

JUST UNPACKED.

A few very best and strong English-built Child's Perambulators, with and without moveable Silk Umbrella.

Just Landed.

A few Iron Carriage Lifter for greasing any kind of Carriages.

ALSO,

One second-hand single Horse four-seated Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shaft.

One Ditto, Dog Cart, with lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A few sets of very best and highly furnished fresh leather and double Stages, Carriage, Buggy, and Dog Cart Harness with round and flat Reins, warranted, Plated on white Metal, by Thorn; also a few Hogg Skin Hunting Saddles, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Whips, assorted Gold and Silver Mounted Buggy and Carriage Whips, a few Leather Sockets for Whip Clips, large and small size Carriage Rugs, Steel Pole Chains, and Leather Pole pieces, a few pairs of Buggy and Carriage Lamps, &c.

ALSO,

Several others new and second-hand Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 60 yards from the room of the undersigned.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent,
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

IN consequence of unfavourable telegraphic news, we have to report a declining Market this day. Bank of Bombay Shares declined from 11¼ to 13¼ discount; Centrals from 34 to 29; United Victorias from 1,240 to 1,225; Old Financials from 20 to 18; Elphinstones from 675 to 665; Port Cannings from 350 to 325 per Share; Back Bays close at 2,700; Freres 175 per Share. Government Securities:—Fours 88¼; Fives 105; Fives-and-a-half 110. Market dull and declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight...	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Credits...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta ...	At sight ...	100
Do. ...	30 days' sight ...	99¾
Do. ...	60 Do. do. ...	98¾
Madras ...	30 Do. do. ...	99
China ...	60 Do. do. ...	213 to 214

BANKS

Subscrib. Capital.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
3,00,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	5 dis.
100,000	250	250	nil	Alliance Bank ...	50 p ct dis.
500,000	200	20	5	Asiatic Bank Corptn	60 per share.
....	200	100		Asiatic New Issue..	20 per share.
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,100 premium.
1,220,000	250	250	nil	Bank of India...	(o. & n.) 96 dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct.	Bank of Bombay ...	13½ p ct dis.
750,000	250	200		Bombay City Bank.	50 p ct sh-re.
1,000,000	250	150		Bombay Pres. Bank	45 p ct dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	Rs6 ps	Bombay, Trading & Banking Association	14 p ct dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60 p ct dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	8 p ct pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Bank	45 discount.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	41 p ct premium.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	Commercial Bank...	25 per share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9	Delhi and London	20 p ct pm. nm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	East Indian Bank	70 p ct dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	[illegible]	Indian Financial	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	London & China Bk.	65 p ct dis.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	London Bank of Bombay	8 p share.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Madras Bank...	76 p ct pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	National Bank of India	250 per share.
1,500,000	[illegible]	250	10	Oriental Bank Cor	60 p ct pm.
[illegible]	[illegible]	200	[illegible]	Royal Bank of India	10 per share.
750,000	[illegible]	100	[illegible]	[illegible] Punjab	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	25 p ct pm. nm.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	....	Bengal Credit Mob.	10 dis.
750,000	300	100	Rs4 ps	Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor..	70 p share.
600,000	00	200	....	Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	10 p share.
1200000	400	100	......	Financial Asso. of India and China.	19 per share.

LAND COMPANIES

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	2,700 p. share. nm
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co. ..	665 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do... ..	35 per share.
3,000,000	10,000	4,000	....	Frere Land Co. ..	175 per share.
110,000	2,000	200		House and Land Investment Co. ..	300 per share
1,00,000	5,000	3,000		Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	250 per share.
——	2,000	1,000	25 p s	Port Canning...	325 per share.
......	10,000	6,000		United Victoria & Colaba Land Co..	1,225 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
160,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co. ..	925 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co. ..	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans		Rs. 87
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33		" 93
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36		" 88¼
" " " " " 1842-43		
" " " " " 1854-55		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57		" 105
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55		" 1¼
Five and a half per cent.		" 110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	" 10
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 106¼
Gold Leaf	" 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 7th June 1866.

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera	" 325 to 330
Bhownuggur and Mowa (New)	" 320 to 325
Surat and Broach (New)	" 325 to 330
Porebunder (New)	" 275 to 280
Veeraval (New)	" 280
Khandeish (New)	" 300 to 305
Dharwar (now ready)	" 350
Hinghunghaut (New)	" 340 to 345
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	" 339

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 8.

Pottinger, Captain E., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Adams, Lieut. W. B., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, from Kamptee.

Moyle, Lieut. Colonel C., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Clerk, Captain D. P. W., on leave, from Kurrachee.

Evans, Captain J., 6th Dragoons, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

Smith, Assistant Surgeon F., Bombay Medical Establishment, on sick leave, to England.

Taylor, Staff Surgeon D. C., Medical Staff, to join, to Poona.

Pope, Captain R., Royal Artillery, on private affairs, to England.

Hatchell, Assistant Surgeon C., Bombay Medical Establishment, on sick leave, to England.

Evans, Captain J., 6th Dragoons, on private affairs, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 6th June.

Lieut. F. T. Stock, General List, is permitted to remain at Poona from the expiration of the privileged leave granted to him until the 15th October next, for the purpose of studying the Mahrattee language.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Lieut. and Adjutant G. Luck, 6th Dragoons, from 1st to 30th June; Staff Assistant Surgeon H. C. Collier, Medical Department, from 1st to 15th June, in extension, on medical certificate.

Lieut. F. E. Lonsdale, 49th Foot; Ensign G. F. Guyon, 49th Foot, from 16th May to 14th June, to remain at Mount Aboo, on medical certificate.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE.
8 Governor Higginson (s)... Sanders ...Kurrachee, May 5.
General Outram (s)......... Hewitt......Cochin, May 2.
Australia .... Winster ....London, January 31.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Governor Higginson*.—Colonel Massey; Captain and Mrs. Clarke; Mr. [illegible]

Per *General Outram*.—[illegible] Taylor; and Mr. Dhunjeebhoy.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer *Baroda*, [illegible], bound to Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Salsette*, Parish, bound to China.
Ship [illegible], J. Scott, bound to Liverpool.
Ship [illegible], [illegible], bound to Mauritius.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer [illegible], for China.
Steamer *Comorin*, for Persian Gulf.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—May 31st, steamer [illegible], ships [illegible], and *John Eliot*.

DEPARTURES—May 31st, ships [illegible], and *Tantallon Castle*.

CALENDAR—JUNE 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Wednesday ... ...13th 2h. 58m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday ... ...20th 4h. 36m. A.M.
Full Moon, Thursday... ... ...28th 8h. 26m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	9	Moon passes 0° 24' S of Mars at 11-44 A.M.	5 23	6 35	7 27	8 5	7th June 1866. Time 9h. 4m. 49s. 0.
Sun.	10	2nd Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 35	8 36	9 8	
Mon.	11	Saturn on the meridian at 9-0 P.M.	5 23	6 35	9 36	10 2	
Tues.	12	Moon passes 5° 5' S of Mercury at 6-12 P.M.	5 23	6 36	10 28	10 52	
Wed	13	New Moon at 2-58 A.M.	5 23	6 36	11 15	11 38	
Thurs.	14	Mercury in Perihelion at 11-17 P.M.	5 23	6 36	—	0 1	
Fri.	15	Mars rises 2-10 A.M.	5 23	6 37	0 23	0 43	

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...	Rs. 23 4	per Annum (in advance).
"	" 2 8	per Month.
Town Edition..	" 20 0	per Annum (in advance).
"	" 2 0	per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each	" 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Medow Street Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW on Worlee Hill, now in the occupation of MR. F. M. DAVIDSON. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a BUNGALOW on Maria Hill, Mazagon, No. 10. Apply to PREMABHOY HEMABHOY for particulars.

NOTICE.—The Passengers by the Steam Ship *Baroda* are requested to take Notice that the departure of the Vessel has been postponed by the Post Office until the 10th June, and the large Boat will accordingly leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. on that day.
G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 8th June 1866.

JAFFER SULLIMAN begs to inform his numerous Patrons and the Public generally that MR. MIDDLETON, the well known Coach Builder of Long Acre and Bromley, Kent, has arrived in Bombay to superintend the entire management of the Carriage Department of his Establishment, and that henceforth, all orders on this branch will receive the benefit of his extensive practical experience.

All favours, large and small, will be attended to with the strictest punctuality and the workmanship guaranteed.

All materials used in the manufacture and repair of Carriages are of the very best quality, and imported direct from England.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—FOR SALE—2 American four-wheeled Buggies, with Hoods, Poles, Lamps, Shafts, &c, exceedingly light, elegant, and strong. Harness to match.

80 HORSES, ex *Chrysolite*. A very handsome team of greys; were driven together in Melbourne.

"EXCELSIOR" and "TELEGRAPH"—Steeple Chase winners. Several blood maidens, some handsome Chargers, and handy Hunters.

A few pairs of Carriage Horses.

Many fast-trotting Dog Cart and useful Brougham Horses.

HOUNDS: some of the handsomest Grey and Stag Hounds ever seen in Bombay.

Australian Hunting and Racing Saddles and Bridles.
Bombay, 8th June 1866. W. LAMB, Manager.

TO LET, 44 BUNGALOWS, as follows:—
7 on Malabar Hill ..... Rents Rs. 150, 250, 275, 400, 400, 450 and 500.
3 on Khambala Hill... " " 350, 450 and 500.
6 on Bandora Hill... " " 40, 125, 125, 175, 175, and 200.
6 at Col[illegible] " " 40, 80, 150, 200, 325, and 400.
7 at Ma[illegible] " " 60, 225, 225, 275, 300, 300 and 500.
8 at G[illegible] " " 150, 175, 200, 200, 300, and 400.
4 at [illegible] Road... 75, 150, 225 and 350.
3 at [illegible] " " 150, 275 and 460
1 at G[illegible] " " 325.
1 at T[illegible] " " 250 per mensem.
There are several large Bungalows besides, which are kept open for offer. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11 Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share has been made by the Board of Directors, and that the same is payable either at the Oriental Bank or to the Registered Office of the Company in Ash Lane, Rampart Row, on the 31st day of May, instant.
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd May 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, with reference to the above, that the CALL of RUPEES (1,000) ONE THOUSAND per Share therein mentioned, and the payment of which stood over by virtue of a Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 30th of May last, is now declared payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, on the 2nd of July next, the Committee of Inspectors in conjunction with the Board, having arrived at the unanimous conclusion that payment of such Call must be strictly enforced.
By order,
MACCULLOCH, JOHN & Co., Secretaries.
Bombay, 8th June 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HAJEE JOOSUB SYABDINA has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of Fazendary Land, together with the messuage, tenement, or chawl thereon, situate at first Memon Wadda Street, without the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and twenty-four square yards and two-ninths of a square yard, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the said Memon Wadda Street, on or towards the north by the house of Cassum Gunnee, and on or towards the south by the house of Mahomed Siddic, and which said messuage was formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 96, but is now assessed under No. 105.

All persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritence, or otherwise, against the said property, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 2, Meadow Street, within 14 days, after which time the sale will be completed, and any Claims preferred against the said property will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 5th day of June 1866.
CHAPPLE AND CLEARY,
Solicitors to the Purchaser.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE NEW ENGLISH BUILT CARRIAGES.—TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction, on account and risk to whom it may concern.—BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Parell Road, Byculla, in Nansee Parpia's Shop, or opposite the Jewish Synagogue, viz.
6 very handsome new English built single horse Miniature Broughams, with Circular Glasses on Front, Lamps, and Shafts.
6 Ditto Ditto with Ditto, for one or pair of Horses.
7 Very handsome four-seated open Carriages, with moveable Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
1 Ditto light English built cane body Door Shigram, with Ditto.
1 Ditto very neat and light Buggy, with Lamps.
3 Ditto Ditto on C Spring, with Ditto.
1 Ditto Mail Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
2 Ditto self-driving Ditto with Ditto Ditto.
3 Ditto very neat and light four-seated cane body Phaeton, with Glass Shutters, Lamps, Pole and Shaft.
1 Ditto Ditto without Shutter, with Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto Waggonette with Ditto Ditto.
1 Ditto Ditto moveable Top, with Ditto Ditto.
The above Carriages will be on view four days before the day of sale. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
Bombay, 8th June 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

NOW READY.
No. VIII. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
A NEW ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY PUBLICATION.

CONTENTS.
CARTOON—Mr. Punch Takes Charge of the Taboots.
HALF SHEET—Domestic Cares.
THE THREE BORAHS.
SKETCH TO THE BAITAL PACHESI.
POOR BOMBAY—Illustration to No. 2.—Lays of Modern Bombay.
And several other Vignettes.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	June 5
AGRA	June 2	LAHORE	May 30
ALLAHABAD	June 1	LONDON	May 10
AUSTRALIA	April 27	MAURITIUS	May 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 10	MADRAS	June 2
BANGALORE	June 2	MALTA	May 10
CALCUTTA	June 2	MEERUT	June 1
CAPE	Mar. 15	OOTACAMUND	May 31
CEYLON	June 1	OUDH	June 2
COCHIN	May 26	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	June 2	PUNJAUB	May 30
FRANCE	May 4	SUEZ	May 22
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 20

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866.

ON Wednesday last we republished an article from *Frazer's Magazine* for May on "English Troops in the East." The writer divides his subject under four heads; viz., English Troops in India, in China, in Burmah, and in Ceylon. As we are most concerned with the remarks that refer to India, we purpose devoting a little space to this writer, whose facile pen has attempted to describe a climate of which he betrays an entire ignorance, and a military system of which he evidently knows nothing. The Indian military reader would pass over the article in *Frazer* as the effort of one who had never visited the East, and who wrote to please the home reader, regardless of facts and heedless of criticism. But there are some readers not so well-informed on military matters in India, who, seeing the free use the writer makes of army statistics, might be persuaded of the truth of the bold arithmetical problem put forth in the following words:—

"Given a supply (of soldiers) not equal to the "demand; the proverbial schoolboy with a "knowledge of the most ordinary arithmetic, "and the numbers before him of the annual "deaths and losses caused by invaliding, will "make a tolerably accurate guess at the time "when the English troops in India will cease "to exist."

The home reader might be prejudiced against a country in which the British army was to be finally extinguished by disease, and great as are the difficulties of recruiting the army in India at present, we know of no difficulty that is likely to obstruct the recruiting officer equal to that of a popular belief in the deadly climate of India. The writer in *Frazer* hesitates not to say "that in India all the ordinary requisites for "the successful maintenance of European troops "have been not only neglected but even ignored: "that so far is their health from being adequate-"ly cared for, mortality and invaliding carry "off, even in healthy years, more than can possi-"bly be supplied by recruits from England; and "that from these causes the army is gradually, "year by year, falling below its proper numeri-"cal strength."

This statement is supported partly on the erroneous conclusion of the Royal Commissioners' Report on India, that the death-rate of the British soldier is 69 per thousand, and in part on the evidence drawn from a single province where the death-rate was 43 per thousand in 1863. There is no attempt made to show in what way the health of the British soldier in India has been neglected, and the requisites for maintaining health ignored, except by the high rate of mortality. Now, it is well known that military hygiene has been acknowledged and supported by the Government of India during the greater portion of the present century, and there is no statistical fact better established in our army health returns than the fact that the death-rate has steadily declined during the last 25 or 30 years. Officers Commanding Regiments, Brigades, and Divisions, and the whole body of the Medical Officers of the Army have heartily joined in improving the health of the British soldier, and what they have succeeded in doing in this respect demands the highest admiration and praise. If the Government of India had no intention of occupying the country on "sound strategical and sanitary rules," and if the charge was just that "the Anglo-Indian "Government had grown too old in the manage-"ment of an effete system to hope for any prac-"tical or advantageous change," we maintain that the heads of the army would have compelled the adoption of measures of vital sanitation for British troops in India. To say nothing of that characteristic of the Englishman by which he insists upon maintaining cleanliness within and without his dwelling, it cannot be denied that the Indian Medical Officers were "well up" in matters of sanitary science, as can be proved by scores of able reports upon our military stations, and by the carrying out of many of their sanitary recommendations. The Public Works Code for Bengal directs that all committees appointed for selecting sites for barracks, hospitals, and public buildings, shall have two experienced Medical Officers as members, evidently with the view of securing sanitary advantages which the writer in *Frazer* assures us are entirely ignored. And just because India has required "double the number of Artillery and Infantry we keep at home," the health of that large body of troops could not be neglected. With the instincts of rulers in a foreign land, in a country held by the sword, the Government could not forget that the interests of the soldier and the Government were one. "The bureaucracy at Calcutta" has but little to fear in respect of the expectations of the extinction of our power in India so confidently anticipated by the writer under notice.

But as the writer in *Frazer* has endeavoured to prove by statistics that the life of the British soldier in India is sacrificed to the want of attention to sanitation, and that he is allowed to die, at the rate of 69 per thousand in India, and 43 per thousand in the Punjaub during a healthy year, we will attempt to show from a few statistics that great care has been bestowed upon the health of the soldier, and that great results have followed upon those efforts, which have never been relaxed during the last 30 years. We need not go further than our own Presidency in support of our views, although we confess that the death-rate of the Bombay army has been less than that in the other Presidencies, but as we are dealing with a numerical strength varying between 7,996 in 1854, and 21,745 in 1859, and are considering the death-rate of an entire Presidency, the figures given below must be regarded as sufficient for our object. Turning to a Report on the general sanitary condition of the Bombay army, submitted to Government by Dr. Leith, the President of the Sanitary Commission, in June 1864, we find a table showing of the strength and mortality of the European troops for 15 years, with an abstract exhibiting the ratio per thousand of deaths to strength. But as this table is complete in itself, we give it entire:—

Years.	Strength.	Deaths.	Ratio per Mille. Deaths to Strength.
1849......	10,230	513	
1850......	9,413	292	
1851......	9,541	318	
1852......	9,596	313	
1853......	9,147	198	
1854......	7,996	256	
1855......	8,663	213	
1856......	8,311	190	
1857......	16,467	513	
1858......	20,499	771	
1859......	21,745	671	
1860......	16,392	473	
1861......	13,950	273	
1862......	11,971	249	
1863......	12,269	148	
Last 15 years...	186,190	5,391	29·0
Last 10 years...	138,263	3,757	27·1
Last 5 years...	76,327	1,814	23·7
Last 4 years...	54,582	1,143	20·9
Last 3 years...	38,190	670	17·5
Last 2 years...	24,240	397	16·3
Last year...	12,269	148	12·0

If during the earlier years of the present century the rate of mortality for India had been as high as 69 per thousand, as stated by the Royal Commission for India, it has been reduced in this Presidency even below the rate of the Foot-guards at Home, which a few years ago was stated to be 20·4 per thousand. And indeed in the present day the lowest death-rate at several of our military stations has been less than the highest death-rate at many of the home stations. This does not prove that the mortality is not greater in India than it is at home, but it convincingly exculpates the bureaucracy at Calcutta from the charge of neglecting military sanitation and ignoring the ordinary requisites for maintaining the health of the European army. There have been unhealthy stations maintained; stations such as Dum Dum, where the mortality has once at least been as high as 200 per thousand. We are glad to be able to inform the writer in *Frazer* that many of these stations have been abandoned, and that but a few very unhealthy stations are at present occupied. Where they are occupied by European troops, every possible sanitary arrangement is attended to, and it is only because of the military necessities of the position that they are occupied at all. In this Presidency, Mhow, Scinde Hyderabad, and Deesa are still occupied; in Bengal, Dinapore, Cawnpore, and Peshawur are military stations all showing comparatively high death-rates.

The expenditure on improved barrack accommodation and military works in India exceed a million sterling per annum. New stations are selected and old stations improved. We are ready to deplore with the writer in *Frazer* the misfortune of still stationing regiments of British troops on the plains of India. It is quite true that all our soldiers are not on the hills, and it is also true that the bureaucracy at Calcutta has not provided Barrack accommodation on the hills for the whole European army. But let the home public take courage; the advantages of a hill-climate are appreciated and understood, and although the climate of the Indian hills does not possess all the virtues that have been ascribed to it, although it has its fevers, its bowel, liver, and pulmonary affections, which add to the mortality, the vigour which it gives to the constitution, and the consequent power of resisting disease is well known. Where hill-stations can be occupied by British troops with a due regard to the security of the empire they will be occupied. Under that policy, which recognizing the value of the soldier, provides for his health and endeavours to maintain his efficiency in every respect equal to that of his comrade at home, the Government of India have not succeeded in reducing the mortality of the British soldier in India to the level of the military death-rate at home, and perhaps they never will succeed. But we maintain that great have been the efforts put forth, and great have been the advantages which have followed those efforts. The existing Sanitary Commissions in India, with the objects they have already accomplished, declare the benign policy of the Government and the enlightened views of those into whose hands have been placed the sanitary care of the bulk of the British army. Instead of being misrepresented and reviled, all praise is due to the Anglo-Indian Government for preserving the lives of the British soldier, for it must be remembered that the arrangements and the money expenditure of the past 30 years are in no way due to the Home Government, the Home public, nor to the Royal Commission for India. That the British soldier in India has been placed in a position of efficiency and of health nearly equaling that of his home comrade, is due to the Government, to Military Commandants, and to the officers of the Medical Staff of the Army of India.

DETENTION OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

OWING to the Postmaster having reported that the Calcutta and N. W. P. Overland despatches were not expected to reach Bombay before to-night, the Government has requested the Naval Agent in charge of the Overland Mail to defer the departure of the *Baroda* until Sunday morning.

The mails will be kept open at the Post Office until 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the after-packet till 7.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

(*For the Bombay Gazette.*)

IN the present state of the money market, it may not be curious if I say a few words on the connection of officers with the many limited companies that are all the rage now-a-days. If ignorance is bliss in money matters, there are most officers in a perfect elysium! But, alas! such ignorance is *not* bliss. Of all the educated classes, naval and military officers are notoriously the most ignorant in all matters of business. Hence they are, generally speaking, always more or less at the mercy of their agents, bankers, lawyers, tradesmen; and this ignorance assuredly, in times like the present, is no slight matter. Fraud stalks over the community with giant strides; crushing, like another Juggernath, hundreds upon hundreds beneath its fatal footfall; and shall the military man hope to escape? Will his ignorance preserve him? Has it preserved him? Has it not, on the contrary, made him a more easy victim, made him rush more readily within the track of the destroyer, and, in the blindness of his fanaticism, consign himself to certain demolition? We know it has. We know, too, what is worse—that women and orphans are also among the victims, the widows and daughters of deceased officers, many of them aged and infirm, but all alike incapable of retrieving the ruin they have so blamelessly brought on themselves, for if their husbands and fathers are ignorant of business, of course they cannot be expected themselves to know how to make investments. Nor would I advise any naval or military officer, on quitting the service, to turn merchant or agriculturist on his own account. The chances of his succeeding in either of these capacities are immensely against him. His ideas, his habits, the code by which he has been accustomed to regulate his conduct in money matters, all tend to disqualify him for such occupation. An officer generally considers trade, and all who are engaged in it, beneath him. In his expenditure he is lavish; he seldom thinks of economising in anything,—never in trifles; he has no notion of the old adage, "Take care of the shillings, and the pounds will take care of themselves;" he rarely takes the trouble to cheapen any article, but gives the tradesman at once whatever price he chooses to put upon it. Now, bargain making, attention to trifles, close calculation, and a systematic economy, are essential to success in all commercial pursuits. Without the knack and knowledge necessary to make a bargain, no merchant or other trader could hope even to keep on his legs, much less realize a large profit; and how could an officer, supposing he had the patience to engage in this "keen encounter of the wits," which is not very likely, possess the knack or have acquired this knowledge, considering what his antecedents must have been? The principles by which he has hitherto been guided in all pecuniary transactions—by which all officers in both services are expected to be guided—would be dead against him in his new occupation. Not only has he been in the habit of paying first prices for every article in his dealings with his tradesmen, and being on honour in all money matters with his brother officers, but he has invariably exercised towards these latter in all such affairs the greatest forbearance and delicacy. Imagine this feeling carried into the counting-house, or on, Change! Imagine our ex-military merchant forbearing to present a bill for payment when it became done, because he considered it *ungentlemanly*, or neglecting to beat down a broker in purchasing a lot of indigo, for fear such an indispensable preliminary should be thought *screwy*. What would be the result? While every possible advantage would be taken of this delicacy on the part of our commercial officer towards his new *confreres*, no such delicacy would be exercised by them towards *him*, and he would find his capital gradually melt away in the course of a competition conducted on such unequal terms, leaving him to be gazetted eventually after a fashion he little calculated on. Nor would he have any better chance of success in agricultural pursuits. He would be as ignorant of farming as he would be of trading; and farming, to pay, requires being carried on quite as much on a system, and with as rigid an attention to economy, as any other kind of business. Besides it is not at all improbable that the *ex-militaire* would find more attraction in sporting than in sowing; in fishing than in reaping; in hunting than in ploughing; and would prefer lying in bed on many mornings, now that he is not obliged to turn out at the call of the bugle, to seeing that his workmen are on the alert, and the shepherd does his duty. Then he might very naturally indulge in the pardonable vanity of fighting his battles over again, and he is very fond of doing so, which his men would not be slow to perceive, and make the most of; for there is, perhaps, no class that so well understand how to get on, what is vulgarly called, the "blind side" of their superiors, as agricultural labourers. Whenever they wanted to be idle, or to get anything out of him, they would set the captain talking about the Crimea, or the Indian mutiny; and, then, the farm might take care of itself, and the strong beer would be set flowing. The consequences are obvious; the captain's crops would be lighter than the crops of his neighbours, his hedges would be in worse order, his sheep worse looked to, his teams and implements less efficient, his stock less productive; he would be obliged in the end to give up a farm so deplorably mismanaged and unproductive, to avoid being turned out of it by his landlord.

I see that the regiments under orders for India this year are those who only left the country at the close of the mutiny, viz., the 2nd Battalion Royals, 1st Battalion 2nd Queens, 1st Battalion 3rd Buffs, 1st Battalion 5th Fusiliers, and the 37th. The following is a list of regiments which have served in this country up to date, from the year 1755:—

1st Regiment served in Madras Presidency 1812, and is now serving in that Presidency.
2nd Queen's in Bombay 1839.
3rd Buffs in Bengal, 1823.
4th King's Own in Madras, 1838.
5th Fusiliers in Bengal, 1857.
6th Regiment in Bombay about 1836 and in Bengal in 1858.
7th Fusiliers now serving in Bengal.
8th King's in Bombay and Bengal from 1846.
9th Regiment in Bengal 1832.
10th Regiment in Bengal 1799, Ceylon 1803, and Bengal 1844.
11th now serving in Bengal.
12th Madras 1796, and on to Mauritius 1810.
13th in Bengal 1823, and again in 1858.
14th in Bengal 1808, and again in 1824.
15th never been in India, served in Ceylon in 1846.
16th in Bengal 1819.
17th in Bengal 1805, Bombay about 1837.
18th Royal Irish in Bengal 1845, and in Madras 1858.
19th now serving in Bengal.
20th in Bombay 1822, and now serving in Bengal.
21st in Bengal 1840, and now serving in Madras.
22nd Bengal 1803 and 1841.
23rd now serving in Bengal.
24th in Bengal 1814 and 1846.
25th in Madras 1842.
26th Regiment in Bengal 1828, and now serving in Bombay.
27th now serving in Bengal.
28th in Bombay 1842 and 1858.
29th in Bengal 1844.
30th in Madras 1813.
31st in Bengal 1825 and 1859.
32nd in Bengal 1846.
33rd in Madras 1796, and now serving in Bombay.
34th in Madras 1813, now serving in Bengal.
35th now serving in Bengal.
36th in Madras 1790, now serving in Bengal.
37th in Bengal 1857.
38th in Bengal 1822, and now serving there.
39th Regiment Madras 1756, in Bengal 1757 and 1842.
40th in Bombay 1836.
41st in Bombay 1836.
42nd now serving in Bengal.
43rd in Madras 1850.
44th in Bengal 1822, and Bombay 1858.
45th Regiment now serving in Bombay.
46th Regiment in Madras 1822, and now serving in Bengal.
47th Regiment in Bombay 1820.
48th Regiment in Madras 1834, and Bengal 1858.
49th Regiment in Bengal 1828, now serving in Bombay.
50th Regiment in Bengal 1841.
51st Regiment in Madras 1799 and 1846, now serving in Bengal.
52nd Regiment in Madras 1790, and Bengal 1852.
53rd Regiment in Madras 1805, Bengal 1813.
54th Regiment in Madras 1824, and Bengal 1858.
55th Regiment in Madras 1841, now serving in Bengal.
56th Regiment in Bombay 1805, and Bombay 1858.
57th Regiment in Madras 1851, and Bombay 1858.
58th Regiment now serving in Bengal.
59th Regiment in Madras 1806, in Bengal 1820.
60th—1st, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions in Bengal and Madras 1846, 1858.
61st Regiment in Madras 1803, in Bengal 1845.
62nd Regiment in Bengal 1844.
63rd Regiment in Madras 1844.
64th Regiment in Bombay 1850.
65th Regiment in Bombay 1803.
66th Regiment in Bengal 1815, and Madras 1858.
67th Regiment in Bengal 1815 and in 1859.
68th Regiment in Madras 1858.
69th Regiment in Madras 1805 and in 1858.
70th Regiment in Bengal 1846.
71st Regiment in Madras 1781, and in Bengal 1858.
72nd Regiment in Madras 1790, and in Bombay 1858.
73rd Regiment in Madras 1786, and Bengal in 1858.
74th Regiment in Madras 1790, again in 1850.
75th Regiment in Bombay 1790, in Bengal 1803 and 1846.
76th Regiment in Madras 1790, in Bengal 1802, now serving in Madras.
77th Regiment in Madras 1790, now serving in Bengal.
78th Regiment in Madras 1790, Bengal 1805, Bombay 1845.
79th Regiment in Bombay 1803, now serving in Bengal.
80th Regiment in Bombay 1801, Madras 1811, Bengal 1815 and 1858.
81st Regiment in Bengal 1850.
82nd Regiment now serving in Bengal.
83rd Regiment in Bombay 1849.
84th Regiment in Bombay 1799, in Madras 1842.
85th never served in India.
86th Regiment in Bombay 1799 and 1842.
87th Regiment Bengal 1814 and 1849.
88th Regiment in Bombay 1799, now serving in Bengal.
89th Regiment in Madras 1816, and Bengal 1858.
90th Regiment now serving in Bengal.
91st Regiment now serving in Bengal.
92nd Regiment in Bengal, and Bombay 1858.
93rd Regiment now serving in Bengal.
94th Regiment in Madras 1829, now serving in Bengal.
95th Regiment now serving in Bombay.
96th Regiment in Bengal 1846, now serving in Bombay.
97th Regiment, now serving in Bengal.
98th Regiment, in Bengal 1848, and now serving there.
99th Regiment in Bengal 1859; Rifle Brigade, 2nd, and 3rd Battalions now serving in Bengal.

Thus out of the whole of the army, only two regiments, the 15th and 85th, have not been in India. Of the regiments of Cavalry, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, and 3rd, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, have served in India. Of the corps reduced, the 19th, 21st, 22nd, 24th, 25th, (these two were formerly the 27th and 29th regiments) have been in India.

Of the Infantry many corps raised and reckoned here in the country—the old 77th raised 1778, disbanded 1783; and old 84th, the old 91st, old 98th, old 100th, old 101st (hundred and worst), and 102nd. Now that we have these numbers again in the army lists, I think the corps ought to take up the honours borne on the colours of these old corps, who had seen service in all parts of the world.

The new Colonels of the 94th and 4th W. I. Regiment, Major Generals Brogbrook and Colomb, have seen much service. The former long commanded the Ceylon Rifles, and the latter had served in America and Flanders. The next senior officer for promotion to Major General is Colonel Fred. D. George, C. B., who served with the 22nd in Scinde, when he commanded the regiment at the battles of Meeanee and Hydrabad.

LATEST NEWS,

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 30TH MAY, 6-9 P. M.

American Cotton is 1½d., and Surats a half-penny dearer.

Fair Dhollera 9d., great activity in the market, and considerable business done,

Fair Western, 9d.

Bengal Cotton, 6½d.

Total Imports to-day............ 8,000 bales.
Total sales to-day..................30,000 "
Sales of Surats to-day ....12,000 "

Prices and the amount of business doing in the Stock market are improving.

The amount of gold received from America within the last four days is valued at £1,750,000.

Commercial confidence is reviving.

A change has been made in the constitution of the Order of the Star of India, by which there will be a great increase in the numbers of Civil and Military officials, and distinguished natives, who will be created members.

In the race for the Ascot Cup *Attaché* was first and *Historian* second.

[The winners of the Ascot Gold Cup were telegraphed on the 31st—this must, therefore, be the Royal Hunt Cup, which is always run for before the Ascot Gold Cup.]

LONDON, 2ND JUNE, 4.50 P.M.

Fair Sind Cotton 6¾d., but quotation nominal.

Rapeseed 57s.

Bank discount 10 per cent.

The Consolidated Bank suspended payment on the 28th May.

The political situation on the Continent has not improved during the week, and the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the German difficulties are rather less hopeful.

INTERRUPTION INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

KURRACHEE, 7TH JUNE, 7-45 P.M.

An interruption has occurred on the Persian section of the Indo-European Telegraph, beyond Shiraz.

By Indian Telegraph.

CALCUTTA, 8TH JUNE.

Govt. Paper. Four 12¼ per cent. Five 3¼ per cent. Five & half 8¼ per cent.
Exchange, 2s. 1½d.
Freights: Dead Weight, £1.
Jute, £1 10s.
Seeds, £2 2s. 6d.
Shirtings, Rs. 6-14 to Rs. 7-2.
Madapollams, Rs. 3-10 to Rs. 3-12.
Mule Twist, 8 as.
Market for Piece Goods, unchanged.
Market for Twist, little doing.

GALLE, 8th June.

Steamer *Cashmere* sailed for Calcutta.

COCONADA, 8th June.

Steamer *India*, from Vizagapatam, in sight.

BOMBAY.

MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP was engaged for the greater part of the day yesterday in Chambers.

◆

IT is believed that a fresh census of the city of Bombay will be taken next year.

◆

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

◆

SIR CHARLES SARGENT presided yesterday in the third Division Court; the cases disposed of were not of public interest.

◆

MAILS will be closed at the General Post Office, for Kurrachee, per steamer *Coromandel*, on Monday at 10 A. M.

◆

THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay has, it is stated, ordered out from England bricks and cement for the drainage works.

◆

BESIDES the ordinary daily business of the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Mr. F. L. Brown disposed of fourteen cases of infringement of the Municipal Act.

◆

A NUMBER of fruit-sellers were placed before the Senior Magistrate yesterday charged with obstructing a public thoroughfare by keeping baskets of fruit thereon. His Worship fined the offenders one pie each.

A PERSON by name Voucha Khooshall, having been taken before the Railway Magistrate at Baroda for jumping from the up fast train, on the 31st ultimo at Etola, while in motion, was convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of eight rupees.

◆

THE following additional passengers will proceed on Sunday by the P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Baroda* to Aden and Suez:—

For Suez.—Mr. H. Mackay.

For Marseilles.—Colonel Massey.

For Southampton.—Lieut. W. B. Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Veary and infant; Mr. J. Hunter; and Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong.

◆

TIME intervals of messages received between 8 P. M. of the 7th June and 8 P. M. of the 8th June:—From Kurrachee, max. 1 hour 44 minutes, min. 0 hour 3 minutes. From Calcutta via Agra, max. 15 hours 47 minutes, min. 0 hour 43 minutes. From Calcutta via Madras, max. 30 hours 44 minutes, min. 3 hours 4 minutes. From Madras, max. 7 hours 9 minutes, min. 5 hours 43 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the United Kingdom 2nd, and Continent of Europe, 3rd June.

Oldest dates received from the United Kingdom, 29th, 30th, 31st May, and 2nd June.

◆

A NOTICE was issued yesterday afternoon announcing the postponement of the homeward mail for twenty-four hours, owing to the non-arrival of the Calcutta despatches. Judging from our own experience it is doubtful if this delay will be of much service. On Thursday we received three issues of the Calcutta journals together. These papers were regularly posted on the day of publication, and reached Agra in due course, as testified by the postmarks. From Agra to Bombay we have no means of checking post office irregularities, and consequently are completely in the dark as to the *modus operandi* which detains letters and newspapers on the road in this extraordinary way. We often have complaints of subscribers receiving two issues of the *Gazette* at one time; when we tell them we occasionally receive three, and sometimes a whole week's mofussil papers by one post, they will understand that that delightful institution,—the Post Office—is wholly to blame for it.

WEATHER REPORT.—7TH JUNE.

Madras—Weather fine; wind southerly.
Galle—Light winds and rather cloudy.
Goa—Weather hot and partially clouded; wind steady from west.
Kolapore—Weather fair; wind strong south-west.

8TH JUNE.

Kolapore—Weather fair; wind strong south-west.
Surat—Weather partially cloudy.

THE MECCA PILGRIMAGE.

GOVERNMENT have received a communication from Mr. Arthur Raby, H. M.'s Consul and British Agent, Jeddah, dated 3rd ult. It was yesterday placed at the disposal of the press. The Consul reports that a considerable number of pilgrims had already returned at that port from their pilgrimage to Mecca, and that he was happy to be able to state that, as far as could be ascertained both from letters received from the Grand Sheriff and other authorities at Mecca, as well as from information from trustworthy sources at Jeddah, the state of the public health of the pilgrims at Mecca, in Mount Ararat, and in the valley of Mina has been most satisfactory. The sanitary regulations respecting cleanliness, which have been enforced during the pilgrimage this year, and in the execution of which the Grand Sheriff and other authorities at Mecca have displayed great energy, appear to have produced most beneficial effects. The comparatively small number of pilgrims this year, which may be estimated at about 50,000 in all, probably aided in bringing about this result.

THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

THE following new rules, &c., signed by all the Judges, were read in the High Court, on the Original Jurisdiction Side, on Thursday:—

RULES RELATING TO OFFICIAL TRANSLATIONS.

1. When any document not in the English language shall be produced when the plaint is presented, a copy thereof certified by the Chief, or 2nd or 3rd Translator, or if the document is in the Portuguese language by the Portuguese Translator, to be a true copy, shall be delivered to be filed with the plaint, unless the original shall be filed, and it shall not be necessary to produce any translation of such document to be filed, provided that the Judge to whom the plaint is presented may, if he shall think fit, require a translation of any document not in the English language signed and countersigned, as hereafter mentioned, to be delivered to be filed with the plaint instead of or in addition to such certified copy, and the non-delivery of such translation, when so required, shall have the same effect as if the original document had not been produced.

2. No document not in the English language shall be offered to be read in evidence, or be received in evidence without a translation thereof signed or countersigned by the Chief or 2nd Translator, or in simple matters by the 3rd Translator, or if in the Portuguese language by the Portuguese Translator.

3. The Court or a Judge may at any time require a party to the suit to produce and leave in the Translator's office any document not in the English language, in his possession, for the purpose of having the same officially translated, and may order that the translation when made shall be filed with the proceedings in the suit.

4. The rules of the 24th of May 1852 and 1st Sept. 1864 are hereby rescinded.

RULES AS TO TIME OF APPLYING FOR APPEAL FROM OR REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

The Rule made on the 16th of June 1863 for limiting the time within which an appeal or application for a review of judgment is to be preferred is hereby rescinded.

1. An appeal from or application to review any decree, order, or judgment of any Division Court or Judge of the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction, shall be preferred within twenty days after the judgment shall have been pronounced or the order made, unless such Division Court or Judge shall within such period enlarge the time for making such appeal or application for a review.

2. It shall not be necessary for the memorandum of appeal to be accompanied by a copy of the decree or order appealed against, but the memorandum of appeal shall state the substance of the judgment appealed against, and be in the following form or to the following effect:—

Memorandum of appeal.
(Name &c. as in register) Plaintiff.
(Name &c. as in register) Defendant.
Name of Appellant (plaintiff or defendant).
Abovenamed appeals against the decree (or order) of The Hon'ble in the above Suit made on the day of whereby (here state the substance of the judgment appealed against for the following reasons):—
(Here state the reasons).

3. If the substance of the judgment shall not be correctly stated the Court of Appeal may set aside the memorandum of appeal, or may order it to be amended.

RULE AS TO WRITTEN STATEMENTS.

If any party from whom a written statement shall have been called for shall fail to file the same within the time fixed by the Court, the Court may pass a decree against him or make such other order in relation to the suit as it may deem proper.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

It is ordered that from and after the 5th day of July 1866, the Criminal Sessions shall be held on the following days in each year, or on the next succeeding day if that named should be a Sunday:—

September........................	10th
November	20th
February..........................	2nd
April................................	19th
June	27th

RULE.

In every case where bail or security in the nature of bail shall be offered, forty-eight hours' notice of the name and address of each bail and of the description of property in respect of which such bail will offer to justify, and also the residence of each bail for the last six months shall be given by the party or his attorney tendering such bail to the party requiring it, provided always that duly endorsed Government Promissory Notes or cash to the amount of bail required, may be lodged and received in Court without notice.

CASES UNDER THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACT.

ON Thursday a number of summonses against several public Companies, which were obtained on Tuesday last by Mr. Cleveland, Crown Solicitor, at the instance of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, were heard before Mr. Barton at the Fort Police Court.

The first case that was called was that of the Apollo Press Company.

Mr. Cleveland appeared for the Registrar, and Mr. Crawford for the Company.

Mr. Cleveland stated that the charge against the defendants in the present case was laid under sections 26 and 27 of Act XIX. of 1857, which provided that all such companies should have a registered office, and that a notice of such office should be sent in to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies on commencing business, and that, failing to comply with the same, the parties concerned were liable to a penalty of Rs. 50 a day for every day during which such default was continued. In the present case no such notice had been filed.

His Worship asked Mr. Crawford if he admitted the facts.

Mr. Crawford said that it was necessary that they should be proved. He admitted that they were required to register under the Act.

Wishwanath Vishnoo, a clerk in the office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, was then examined by Mr. Cleveland. He said that his duties were to register documents and notices in that office. They were entered in a day-book and also in a ledger. He produced the day-book in which such documents were recorded. The Apollo Press Company was registered on the 13th April last, but no notice had been received as to the situation of the registered office of that Company up to the present time. It was his duty to register all such notices, and they must be registered in the book before the Court.

In cross-examination by Mr. Crawford, witness said that it was usual for the documents to be handed over to him by the head clerk. It was also witness' duty to register memoranda and articles of association.

Mr. Crawford said that he had filed the articles of association in the office of the Registrar, which he considered to be a sufficient notice, as one of the articles stated that the office of the Company was situated at Messrs. Remington and Co.'s. He submitted that such notice was the best that could be served, as it contained the signatures of all the shareholders.

Mr. Cleveland referred to the law on Joint Stock Companies, and quoted from the English Act, contending that the requirements of the Act had not been complied with.

His Worship asked Mr. Cleveland what the object of such notice was.

Mr. Cleveland said that it was most important that a notice of the locality and situation of the registered office of such Companies should be sent in, as, in the absence of such, you did not know where to serve a legal notice in a suit or action brought against any such Company. It was necessary that the situation of the office should be known.

His Worship referred to section 28 of the Act, which set forth, among other things, that the name of such Company should be placed in legible characters at the door of such office; and asked Mr. Crawford if he held that the filing of the articles of association to be a notice.

Mr. Crawford contended that it was a notice, and that it would have been equally sufficient if he had gone himself and verbally told the Registrar that the office was situated in such and such a place. He submitted that no particular form of notice was required. If the Registrar had taken the trouble to read the document which he had filed, he would have seen that it was in form as near as the law required. The object of registration, he maintained, was that by paying a fee of one rupee persons might be enabled to see the information sought.

His Worship said that he would like to know whether he could refer the matter to the High Court.

Mr. Crawford said that the articles of association in this Company were exceptional, in respect to describing where the registered offices of the Company were situated. It was generally considered sufficient to say that they were situated "in Bombay."

Mr. J. B. Peile, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, stated that he had received no separate notice of the registered office of the Company in question. He was quite aware of what was stated in the articles of association.

Mr. Crawford submitted that Mr. Peile had already proved his (Mr. Crawford's) case, by what he had now admitted. The Act did not say anything about a separate notice.

His Worship did not wish to convict in this case, as the section of the Act on which the charge was based was a highly penal one. Therefore he held that the notice in the articles of association was a notice to the Registrar. His Worship added that such was his opinion, but that he might be wrong.

Mr. Crawford said that if the Registrar had only intimated that such a notice was necessary, it would have been complied with; and, for his part, he would be happy to comply with it.

His Worship—I won't convict in this case.

Mr. Crawford applied for costs against the Government, believing that he was justified in asking for them.

His Worship—No, I don't think I can certify for costs.

The next case called on was that of the East India Press Company.

Mr. Crawford conducted the defence.

Mr. Cleveland in stating the case observed that the complaint against the Company was similar to the last one, and, referring thereto, called His Worship's attention to section 55 of the Act, in which it was laid down plainly that the notice *must* be signed by the secretary, directors, or some other person authorised by the Company. He therefore contended that a separate notice was necessary.

His Worship maintained that the notice in the articles of association was sufficient in that (Apollo Press Co.'s) case.

Mr. Crawford submitted that in the present case there had been some considerable correspondence between the Registrar and the firm of Alexander C. Brice & Co., as Manager to the Company, who dated from No. 27 Meadow Street; that in itself, in his opinion, was sufficient to show that the Registrar must have known where the office was.

His Worship would not admit that; he held that to be an insufficient notice.

Mr. Crawford urged that it was a notice.

His Worship was against Mr. Crawford there.

Mr. Cleveland said that there was no desire on the part of the Registrar to press for penalties. All that he required was that the parties should come forward and state that they did not know that it was necessary for them to file such notice. It would be sufficient that they should now send in the notices. He did not ask for a penalty in this case, but only for conviction.

His Worship convicted the defendants, but inflicted no penalty.

The case of the Khandeish Farming Company was then called on.

Mr. Bishop appeared on behalf of the Company, and stated that the requisite notice had now been sent in.

Mr. Cleveland applied for a conviction without penalty.

The Ahmedabad Banking Company was disposed of in the same manner.

The Western Insurance Company was called on next, when Mr. Bishop informed His Worship that the necessary notice had been given.

Mr. Cleveland did not press for a penalty against the Company.

The Union Shipping Company case was disposed of in a similar manner.

The case of the Victoria Patent Brick Company was the next on the list.

Mr. Bishop, who appeared for the Company, submitted that as no business had been carried on by his clients, they were not called upon to register the notice. He, however, thought that if the Registrar had sent them a letter telling them that they were wrong, it would have been complied with.

The case was ultimately dismissed.

In the case of the Tinnevelly Press Company, Mr. Lynch having stated that the requirements of the Act would be complied with, the charge was withdrawn.

Mr. Leggett appeared on behalf of the Agra Financial Association, and informed the Court that they were not carrying on any business, but were willing to register the notice.

The charge on the above assurance was withdrawn.

The charges against the Alliance Spinning Company, the Apollo Bonded Warehouse Company, the Goa Coffee Company, and the Oriental Financial Company, were all withdrawn on the understanding that they either had taken, or would take, the necessary steps for the notices being registered.

The Calcutta Press Company's case was then called on.

Mr. Langdale, who appeared for the Company, said that the Company had no business, and that they had some ten months ago passed a resolution in a general meeting to wind up.

It was here suggested that a conviction in this case should also be recorded, without penalty.

Mr. Langdale however contended that no business had ever been carried on, and that it would therefore be necessary for Mr. Cleveland to prove his case.

Mr. Cleveland observed that it would only be necessary for him to show that the secretary to the Company had received his salary to sufficiently prove that business had been carried on.

Soomar Ahmed, a partner in the firm of Fazul Mahomed Essa & Co., on being examined, stated that he was a director and manager of the Company. It was registered on the 23rd February 1864. The capital was subscribed in Bombay, and amounted to £3 lacs. They had purchased land and five presses, but had done no other business, because all calls had not been paid up. The land, which was at Calcutta, cost Rs. 1,80,000 and the presses Rs. 1,20,000; the former was bought about twelve months ago. Witness was appointed manager at the starting of the Company, but was not to receive any salary, but a commission on the business done. There were three other directors. They held a meeting in Messrs. Blackwell and Co.'s office in Dean Lane, where they were in the habit of sitting, being all "dulals" (brokers). They sent to England through Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., for the presses. These presses were now lying idle at Calcutta, as they had no more money. The land was also lying waste and producing no rent. In fact they had got no produce as yet out of either the land or the presses, and were not likely to get any. A general meeting of the shareholders was held about ten months since in Dean Lane, when it was agreed to wind up and liquidators were appointed for that purpose. There was about Rs. 20,000 left of the capital.

His Worship observed that if the Company had collected 3½ lacs of rupees, he could not understand but that they had carried on business, especially as they had purchased land and presses.

Witness had not got anything out of the money himself. He held 50 shares on which Rs. 750 have been paid up on each. He had no claims, as no business had been done. The land had been conveyed to the Company, and the deed was in Calcutta. He did not know whether the Company was registered there or not.

In answer to a question put by Mr. Langdale witness said that the Company had been formed about nine months before the meeting to wind up was held. The Company only kept but one book.

Mr. Langdale still contended that no business had ever been carried on.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Cleveland, witness said that the shareholders appointed the directors to act as liquidators.

Mr. Cleveland was at a loss to know how the directors could carry out their duties properly as liquidators.

His Worship asked the witness what they were to get in the way of remuneration.

Witness said that they were to be paid the usual fee, but as nothing had been sold as yet, they had got nothing.

His Worship expressed his surprise at the fact that the directors who had the spending of all the money should be appointed to act as liquidators for the Company.

Mr. Cleveland here put in the memo. and the articles of association, and read some extracts therefrom, for the purpose of showing that the object for which the Company was formed, was to provide warehouses and machinery for pressing and cleaning cotton, jute, gunnys, &c.

His Worship observed that he believed, from the evidence, that there had never been any office at all.

Mr. Langdale said that the management of the Company was in the hands of Messrs. Fazul Mahomed & Co. Therefore it was evident that there was some place where a person might go to. He admitted that there had been no notification.

His Worship still thought that there was no office according to the evidence. The articles of association also showed clearly that the Company was formed, among other things for the purpose of procuring presses, and it was evident that these presses had been purchased for the Company.

Mr. Langdale said that before the presses arrived, a resolution was passed to wind up the Company. If His Worship convicted, he (Mr Langdale) should ask for the infliction of a nominal penalty; and expressed his willingness to send in the notice.

His Worship, in giving his decision, observed that the only question for him to decide was whether the buying of land and presses was carrying on business. The third section of the articles of association said, that the object of the Company was to provide warehouses, &c., for cleaning and pressing cotton, jute, and gunnies. What did the directors do? They go and spend the whole of the capital in the most reckless manner, and they had never registered their office, and, as he believed, they never had one. He had not the slightest doubt that the whole of the capital was gone. It appeared to be a case of gross neglect. Therefore he fined them in the penalty of Rs. 2 a day from the 23rd February 1865 up to the present time, being 464 days or Rs. 928.

His Worship added that the parties had better do at once what was regular, or he would fine them in the full amount (Rs. 50 per diem) next time.

The Prince of Wales Press Company, Deccan Cotton Company, Elphinstone Insurance Company, Royal Financial Corporation, Bombay Shipping Company, and the Kattiawar Commercial Financial Company, were then disposed of by the withdrawal of the cases against them on the understanding that they undertook to register the proper notices forthwith.

In the case of the Bombay and Coast Coffee Plantation Company, the parties did not appear, and as there was no proof of sufficient service of summons, the case was struck out.

FORT POLICE COURT.—8TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ., ACTING SENIOR MAGISTRATE.)

A WARNING TO LITIGANTS.—Messrs. E. DeCrepelene and Company appeared before His Worship to answer the charge of criminal breach of trust preferred against them by one Aspall Mooljee, a Bhattia merchant.

Dr. Reid conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Louis, instructed by Mr. Green, appeared for the defence.

Dr. Reid said that he wished to proceed against the defendants under section 415 of the Penal Code, charging them with cheating.

His Worship to the prosecutor—Who ordered you to take out the summons against the defendants?

Prosecutor—Your Worship granted me the summons about nine days ago.

Mr. Louis asked His Worship whether or not the summons was granted on the charge of criminal breach of trust?

Dr. Reid submitted that the Magistrate had power to amend the summons.

Mr. Louis argued that the defendants were charged with criminal breach of trust and the Court should try them on that charge only.

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Dr. Reid—That is for His Worship to consider.

Mr Louis wanted to know what was the charge preferred against his clients.

Dr. Reid—Let the Magistrate take the information of the prosecutor, and a charge will be framed out.

Mr. Louis—We are summoned here to answer to the charge of criminal breach of trust.

Dr. Reid—Do you admit receiving any goods from the prosecutor?

Mr Louis—I want to know what is the charge, that is a very important point.

The prosecutor was then put into the witness-box, and on being sworn stated—I am a merchant and trade in my own name. I reside at Mandvee Bunder, and know the gentleman who is sitting in Court. (Witness pointed out the gentleman). A broker named Lallji Jewraz came to me and told me that this saheb wanted me. I went to the saheb.

At this stage of the proceedings Dr. Reid withdrew the charge, stating that there were no grounds to proceed any further.

His Worship, in addressing the prosecutor, observed that he came before him a few days ago and applied for a summons against one Kirpall, which he refused, but told him to take it out on his own responsibility. The prosecutor, instead of taking out a summons against Kirpall, took out one against the defendants, who are respectable merchants of this city. His Worship said that he must put a stop to this sort of proceeding. The reckless way in which charges were brought in this Court was really a disgraceful thing. Dr. Reid would never have advised him to bring this charge against the defendants had he consulted him before taking out a summons against them. By Section 102 of Act 13 of 1856 His Worship had power to award costs to the defendants. It provides that "it shall be lawful for any Magistrate, who shall hear and determine any information or complaint, to award such costs as to him shall seem meet, to be paid to or by either of the parties to the said charge of complaint; &c." His Worship remarked that under this section he had no power to award any costs, as he did not hear and determine the case, but under section 103 of the Act he had power to do so. It enacts that "in every case in which any person shall be given in charge to a police officer, or in which any information or complaint of any offence shall be laid or made before any Magistrate, and shall not be further prosecuted, or in which, if further prosecuted, it shall appear to the Magistrate by whom the case shall be heard that there was no sufficient ground for making the charge, the Magistrate shall have power to award such award-, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the informer or complainant to the party informed or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as to the Magistrate shall seem meet." His Worship under this section fined the complainant Rs 50.

Mr. Louis remarked that this was a most malicious prosecution, in which the defendants intend to sue the complainant in the High Court for a heavy penalty. For fear it might bar their action they would not receive the penalty.

The penalty was subsequently received by the defendants on His Worship informing Mr. Louis that it was on account of loss of time and expenses incurred by his clients.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

A PROFESSED GAMBLER.—A Banian named Mooljee Khoda, who deposed that he was formerly an hawker but now unemployed, and lived by gaming, charged another Banian, also a gambler, named Gopal Kurson, with theft of gold ornaments, worth Rs. 187.

The complainant stated that the prisoner had gone to his house and asked him to go to Coorla at noon and gamble there. He could not go that day. He left the prisoner in his room for a short time He had at that time in a drawer one gold neck ornament worth Rs. 100, one gold wristlet worth Rs. 32, and one gold bracelet worth Rs. 55. On his return into his room he dressed and left with the prisoner. Witness had placed the ornaments in the drawer in the presence of the prisoner. He had taken them out of his pocket. He had them in his pocket the previous day for the purpose of gaming. Next morning he did not find the ornaments in the drawer. He suspected and charged the prisoner with theft.

The prosecutor admitted in cross-examination that he generally goes to gamble at Coorla.

The evidence of two other witnesses was taken, and not a tittle of evidence was produced in support of the charge. His Worship thereupon dismissed the case, and told the prosecutor and the prisoner that they were both bad characters. He wondered that such professed gamblers were not found out by the police. If they were brought before him and convicted he would deem it his duty to punish them severely His Worship also told them that an Act had now been passed by which they would not in future be able to carry on their vicious practices with impunity.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AT NIGHT.—Hoossein Balla and Ballia Bappoo were placed before His Worship, charged with the theft of one gold mohur worth Rs. 24, three gold finger rings worth Rs. 25, and Rs. 14-10-6 in cash, the property of one Junglee Aludkhan.

The prosecutor stated—I am a mendicant, and have no fixed place of living I generally sleep on the Esplanade. I know the prisoners at the bar; they are also mendicants. At noon, on Sunday last, the prisoners with two others came up to me on the Esplanade, where I was sitting under a tree and asked me to smoke tobacco. I did so. About evening I began to feel somewhat giddy and disabled. At night I went to lie down by the side of a well on the Esplanade. I had at that time with me a gold mohur of the value of Rs. 24, three gold finger rings worth Rs. 25, and Rs. 14-10-6 in cash. The gold mohur was hung round my neck by a silk string, the gold rings and rupees were in a bag and concealed round my waist ten annas and six pies were in my waistcoat pocket. At midnight I saw these two prisoners and two other persons, who have not since been found, come up to me. One of them held my hands, another held my legs, a third put his hand to my mouth. I don't remember what the fourth did. They all jointly forcibly took away from me the aforesaid articles which I had with me. I cannot now describe the part each took in the affair. I was giddy from the effects of smoking tobacco which the prisoners had given me. I believe they made me smoke dhatoora (narcotic drug). After they had robbed me they ran away. I could not follow them. I am sure the prisoners now at the bar were among the four persons who forcibly robbed me. On Monday morning I reported the circumstance to a policeman. The next day I pointed out the two prisoners as two out of the four persons who had robbed me. He took them in custody. The following day I was shown this gold mohur and ring which I recognized as my property.

Three witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution, and on a *prima facie* case being made out against the prisoners, His Worship committed them to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—8TH JUNE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

FORGERY.—Anna Crustnajee, a Maratha, was placed at the bar, charged with having in his possession a forged currency note for Rs. 1,000, intending fraudulently to use the same as genuine.

Gopall Anunt deposed—I am a carcoon in the service of Sahajee Maharaj, late of Sattara, but now residing at Kurrachee. He pays me wages at the rate of Rs. 15 per month. I lately obtained from the Maharaj five months' leave to visit my friends at Sattara. I arrived in Bombay in a steamer on the 13th April last. I came in the company of a Mooltanee goldsmith, named Moolchund Akha. I have had dealings with him, and I am now in his debt to the amount of Rs. 2,150. When I arrived in Bombay, I put up at the house of a tailor, named Tookaram, as Nagpada. I there became acquainted with the prisoner at the bar, Anna Crustnajee. I became intimate with him, and used to go to see him at his house near Funnuswady. Eight days after I arrived in Bombay I went to Poona. I remained there seventeen days, and then returned to Bombay. On my return I renewed my intimacy with the prisoner. I had promised Moolchund that I would pay him Rs. 1,000 in Bombay in part liquidation of the debt. I was at a loss how to raise that sum. In my conversation with the prisoner I told him that I was desirous of raising Rs. 1,000 to pay a debt He said that he would endeavour to assist me. On Thursday, the 15th May last, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, I was alone with the prisoner in his room. I urged him to let me have the money, if possible, as I wanted to pay it that day He opened his box, and took a note out of it. He gave the note to me: it purported to be a note of Rs. 1,000. I read the figures, and saw that the note was for that amount. The note now shown to me is the same. It was not then stamped with red ink as it now is. The prisoner gave it to me as a genuine note. He made no observation about it; and I received it as a loan of Rs. 1,000. I promised that I should repay him in one month. When I had sat with the prisoner about two native hours, my fellow-servant, Govinda Saccaram Powar, came there, and he and I left the prisoner's house together. We went to the house of Moolchund at Mandavie, and I gave to him the note which I had received from the prisoner. After some conversation about the account I returned home. On the following Friday, the 18th May, at 7 o'clock in the evening, police officers came to my place of abode. They made enquiries of me about the note. I was then arrested and kept in custody. On the 20th May I informed the police officers where I had got the note, and I was released. I afterwards saw the prisoner in custody.

From further evidence for the prosecution, it appears that Moolchund, on receiving the note from the prosecutor, gave it to Thavardas, the cashier of Kharamull, a merchant, to be credited to his account. The following day Thavurdas took the note to the Bank of Bombay to have it changed into a small note. The shroff at the Bank declared it to be a false note, and gave him into custody. He afterwards pointed out Moolchund, and the latter pointed out the prosecutor to the police. The prosecutor (as above stated) pointed out the prisoner. The prisoner, in reply to a policeman, said he gave the note to the Rajah's man, and that he would point out the establishment where such false notes were made. He did not, however, point out any place. Two days afterwards the note produced before the Court was shown to the prisoner, and he admitted it was the note he gave to the prosecutor. On the 6th inst. he said that a man named Crustnajee had brought false notes from Poona, and that he would point him out. He took a police detective to a chawl where he has a room, and pointed out a man, but no notes were found.

His Worship having recorded the evidence of the three witnesses besides the prosecutor, adjourned the case until the 11th inst.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Thursday, 7th June, 1866.

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

THE AGA KHAN CASE.

L. H. Bayley, Esq., H. M.'s Advocate General, vs. Aga Khan and others.

The hearing of this case was resumed to-day.

The cross-examination of Kurreem Khan (who was called on behalf of the relators or plaintiffs) was continued.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch—I am the Secretary of Aga Khan, and have been so for about 20 years. I came with him to Bombay, and have ever since been in his service. I am therefore aware of all his transactions with regard to the Kojahs during that time. I remember a body of persons called *Barbaes* ("twelve brothers") who lived here after we came. They were of the same party as the relators in the present suit. They were called *Barbaee* on account of twelve of them having been excommunicated—by the Jamat, I was told. All that time there was no distinct party of "reformers" existing amongst the Kojahs. The Kojahs held daily prayers or *nimaz* at that time. Those prayers were recited in the Jamat Khana, and none but Kojahs took part in them. Other Mahomedans, of course, as well as Kojahs, joined in the prayers in the Musjid. None of the Kojahs, when I arrived in Bombay, refused to attend the *nimaz* in the Jamat Khana; the whole of the Kojahs attended. The prayers in the Jamat Khana were said in the Shea form, the worshippers holding their arms by their sides. This was a custom I found existing when we came to Bombay, and not one which we introduced. None prayed in the Suni form, but the same people who used the Shea form in the Jamat Khana used the Suni form in the Musjid. That was the case at funeral prayers in the Musjid, which were the only prayers I saw performed. I did not often attend the Musjid, for I lived at a distance. A Suni never, under any circumstances, worships in the Shea form; but it would be allowable for a Shea at particular times to worship in the Suni form. At the time when we came to Bombay the Kojahs spoke Kutchi as their usual language. The *nimaz* prayers were in Arabic. There were also prayers in Kutchi recited in the Jamat Khana; these prayers are delivered by the worshippers in a sitting posture. The man who recites the prayers sits; those who follow also sit, in two rows, facing each other. The man who leads the prayers sits in the middle of the first row. The responses are made in a low voice. In these prayers the pedigree of Aga Khan, commencing with the forefathers of Ali, and coming down to the present time, is recited. These prayers are in a book. The tradition is that the Kojahs got them from Peer Sudroodeen. The name of Aga Khan's father is in them. No Sunis join in those prayers. None of the Kojahs refused to join in them after we came to Bombay. The same prayers are still used in the Jamat Khana. For some time I had the management of the accounts of the Aga. The amounts of religious dues paid by the Kojahs to Aga Khan are known to me from my sitting at the Dustoor Khana and seeing the accounts there. Sometimes, also, Peshwarees—who are in reality Kojahs—send contributions. Sunis have always been, and are at this day, a bigoted people; and in some parts of Central Asia, Sheas, who are known to be such, run the risk of losing their lives at the hand of Sunis. I recollect the publication of a Parsee book which had a likeness of Mahomed upon it, and I remember a great disturbance that was raised in consequence by the Sunis. They took sticks and beat Parsees. That was in Bombay and in my time.

His Lordship—Was that because it was a bad likeness?

Witness—It was considered an insult.

By Mr. McCulloch—Even now people don't like to offend the Sunis, for they are a fierce race. At the festival of the Mohurrum, the Sheas weep bitterly, but the Sunis dress up as tigers &c., and dance and sing. The Kojahs assemble in the Jamat Khana and mourn; and the history of Hoosein and Hassan is read to them.

By the Court—I have never been in Persia.

By Mr. McCulloch—The Kojahs take no part in the processions during the Mohurrum festival.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble (for the relators).—I was in Bombay during the last Mohurrum, and I attended the ceremonies in the Jamat Khana. They were performed in the Shea fashion. No Sunis were allowed to enter.

Mr. McCulloch did not know to what part of the cross-examination this referred.

Mr. Scoble said that, if that objection were maintained, he would not re-examine the witness as counsel for the relators, but he would examine him as counsel for Hubib Ebrahim, whom he also represented.

Mr. McCulloch thought it was incompent for his learned friend to appear in that double capacity.

The re-examination of the witness was allowed to proceed.

Examination continued—Some Sunis applied for admission into the Jamat Khana during the late Mohurrum festival to perform funeral ceremonies, but as the place was full they were refused admission. Aga Khan was not present.

Mr. Scoble—Why not?

Witness—I don't know.

Mr. Scoble.—Now, remember you are on oath—Was it because he was afraid? [No answer.]

His Lordship—Have you never formed an opinion as to his reason for not going?

Witness—I cannot form an opinion. He was at Poona at the time.

Mr. Scoble—Is it not the fact that he has been keeping out of the way to avoid service of the summons in this case?

Witness—I can't say that.

Mr. Scoble—How long have you been Aga Khan's Secretary?

Witness—For 8 or 9 years. I have been his Secretary for his racing affairs.

Mr. Scoble—You have not been Secretary for his ecclesiastical affairs?

Witness—No.

Mr. Scoble—Are not the religious dues that are paid him chiefly spent upon horse racing?

Witness (after the question had been repeated)—Yes, but not the whole of them.

Mr. Scoble—To what do these dues amount yearly?

Witness—About a lakh of rupees.

Mr. Scoble—And how much of that is devoted to racing?

Mr. McCulloch and the Advocate General objected to the question, and thought this examination was an insult to the family of Aga Khan.

Mr. Scoble contended that it would be important if he could show that the money obtained by Aga Khan for religious purposes was spent upon horse-racing.

His Lordship—The Kojahs may give Aga Khan as much money as they like, and he may spend it as he likes. That has nothing to do with the question now before the Court.

Mr. McCulloch said that the money paid to Aga Khan was given to him absolutely, and without any knowledge as to how it was expended.

Mr. Scoble submitted that it would still be important to show that the Mukhi and Kamaria of the Kojahs had been guilty of a breach of trust in paying away the money of the community for such purposes as that of horse-racing.

Examination continued—The name of the Kutchi prayer containing a genealogy of Aga Khan is the *Doowa*. It is repeated in the Jamat Khana morning and evening. It appears in the book called the *Gnan*. I don't know all the prayer—only a few words. Any Kojah who knows it may recite it. From Ali to Aga Khan there are 46 generations recorded in the prayer; of Ali's forefathers there are only, I think, two or three. I heard the prayer said last month. The *Nimaz* is performed in the Shea form. The *Doowa* is performed sitting down, and is a prayer peculiar to the followers of Aga Khan. I never saw any one but Aga Khan, his son, or a Syed, lead the *Nimaz* in the Jamat Khana. The *Nimaz* is said early in the morning, at midday, and in the evening. It has ever been so within my recollection. I am 35 years of age now. I am told that the *banghee* at the mosque in Chuttree-Soorang Street cries the banghe in the Suni form, but I have no personal knowledge of it. I was 12 years of age when I was taken up by Aga Khan. I learned no *Kulma* before I went to Aga Khan's family, but then I learned the Shea *Kulma*. I dress in what may be called the Mogul fashion, but I am a Kojah by birth. I have married a Kojah.

His Lordship remarked that from his own observation he thought there was no uniform dress among the Kojahs.

By Mr. Scoble—The Aga has a right to excommunicate any Kojah who does not follow the Shea religion—*i. e.*, he gives directions to the Jamat to excommunicate him, and the Jamat is bound to obey his orders. It was in that way that the "twelve brothers"—the *Barbaee*—were excommunicated. I have read the *Desatir*. There is at the end of that book a *Kulma* or expression of faith. It is in the form that I consider common to all Mahomedans, and there is no mention of Ali in it. The *Desatir* was a book made for the conversion of the Kojahs by Pir Sudroodeen, the Khojahs having originally been Hindoos. The Tenth Avatar is that of Ali, and it is to this that the *Kulma* is appended. I have read the *Moula-ka-kalam*, the *Sokiria*, and other books. The *Moula-ka-kalam* contains Shea doctrines in regard to Ali; and in the *Desatir* the first three Califs are not mentioned, but only Ali. I do not know of any authority for mental reservation in the *Koran*, but I know of it in the *Gnan* and the *Osool Kafi*. We may practise mental reservation to save life or to escape from danger.

Mr. Scoble—Suppose you were being examined before the Kazi as to your religion, would you be allowed to practise mental reservation? [No answer.]

Mr. Howard said he was able to assure the Court from what he had read, that mental reservation was allowed.

Mr. Scoble—But under oath?

Mr. Howard—Generally.

Mr. Scoble wished to know whether it was allowable to practise it under oath. His Lordship would observe that if it was allowable under such circumstances it might be practised in the witness-box.

Mr. Scoble (to the witness)—Are you allowed to practise mental reservation under oath?

Witness replied that he did not understand the question.

In answer to the Court

Witness said he was not learned in these matters, but so far as he understood, mental reservation was practised in circumstances of danger and in order to save life.

By Mr. Scoble—I have read the Koran, but do not understand it. I don't know what the Koran teaches in respect to mental reservation. I believe in the Koran, and I believe it to be an authority higher than the *Gnan* and the other books I have mentioned. With reference to the dust of Karbela, I don't know any authority for the use of it, but all Sheas use it. The dust is brought by people who go to Karbela, and given to their friends. The use of the dust is a Shea practice. I remember when the upper storey of the Jamat Khana was built; that was in 1852 or 1853. It was erected by the direction of Aga Khan for the accommodation of his family.

Mr. Scoble—How many wives has Aga Khan?

Mr. Howard—I really must object to that. It is just a repetition of a concerted system of insult.

His Lordship did not think it a necessary question.

Mr. Scoble said it was in his client's interest that he had asked the question; but he was willing to take the admission of counsel if they would give him the information he desired.

The Advocate General considered the question a repetition of a kind of insult which he thought had departed with Mr. Anstey.

The question was not pressed. Examination continued—There are about twenty members of the Aga Khan's family. Aga Khan considers that he has a right to dispose of the money he receives in the way of contributions as he pleases.

By Mr. McCulloch—When the Sunis applied for admission to the Jamat Khana during the late Mohurrum for the purpose of performing funeral ceremonies the Sheas were engaged inside, and the hall was so full that they could not conveniently be admitted. They could not have conducted their funeral ceremonies without interrupting the ceremonies in which the caste was engaged. We would not at that moment have allowed even a party of Sheas to come in and perform funeral ceremonies. It was not because they were Sunis that they were refused admission.

GoolamMohideen, examined by Mr. Scoble, said—I am a Persian, and Persian Interpreter in the High Court. I have visited the *Durgah* of the Kojahs in Chuttree Soorang Street, and have examined the inscriptions there. On the front pillars the inscription is—"In the name of God the Compassionate, the Merciful. There is no God but God, and Mahomed is the Apostle of God." The same inscription appears on the walls of the *Durgah*. The inscription is in Arabic. I have seen the same inscription on tombs beside the *durgah*.

Cross examined by Mr. Howard, witness said he was a Suni Mahomedan. He gave in translations of different inscriptions taken from Suni and Shea Mosques in Bombay. Speaking of an inscription in a Borah Mosque he said that, judging from the inscription, he would take the building to be a Shea mosque. He did not know that the Borahs were Ismailis, but he knew they were Sheas. The tombs that he examined at the *durgah* were pointed out to him. He did not examine all of them. In the inscription—"In the name of God the Campassionate, &c.," there was no word to which a devout Shea would object.

Peerbhoy Kaluckdena, examined by Mr. Scoble, said—I am 51 years of age, and am looked upon by the Kojah community as one of their Settias. I have always understood that I was a Suni. (A laugh.) I have no doubt about it. I am a Suni. I used to attend the Jamat Khana, but have not done so, except on funeral occasions, for the last seven years. I never heard of a prayer being said in the Jamat Khana in the Shea fashion till within the last few years. The *Kulma* used to be said, and portions of the Hindoo Shastras were read, and so the time was spent.

The examination of this witness was continued no longer, as he was found to be somewhat stupid.

Ahmedbhoy Hubbibboy, recalled, said he never heard the genealogy of Aga Khan repeated in the *Doowa*.

Ebrahim Soomar, examined by Mr. Scoble, said—I am about forty years of age, and am a Suni Kojah. My father also was a Suni. I have been in the habit till within the last few years of attending prayers in the Jamat Khana. The Mahomedan *Nimaz* was not said there, but the *Doowa* (by which merely the blessing of God was asked) was said by several people. I never used the *Doowa*.

By the Advocate General—I don't know the words of the *Doowa*.

The evidence for the relators being now completed, the Advocate General began to address the Court on behalf of the defendants.

The Court adjourned shortly thereafter.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—8TH JUNE.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ., FIRST JUDGE.)

Hurridas Cullianjee vs. Lulloobhoy Manocklal.

Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff.

This action was brought to recover Rs. 749, being the amount of contribution due by the defendant for loss sustained by the plaintiff, together with interest thereon, The plaintiff shipped two consignments of cotton bales on board the *Darrya Dowlut*, which were insured by the defendant under two Guzeratee policies of insurance. The vessel, however, foundered at sea whilst coming from the port of Dhollera to the port of Bombay. The first contribution claimed was Rs. 196, being at the rate of Rs. 28-2-2 per Rs. 1,000, to the loss sustained by plaintiff in respect of cotton bales insured by the defendant to the amount of Rs. 7,000, under policy of insurance dated 21st September 1865. The second item of contribution was Rs. 537, being at the rate of Rs. 35-12-0 per Rs. 1,000 to the loss sustained by the plaintiff in respect of cotton bales insured by the defendant to the amount of Rs. 15,000, under a policy of insurance dated 4th December 1865.

The defendant did not attend, although two summonses had been issued against him. The plaintiff was called, and proved the amounts due to him upon the two policies of insurance. The service of summons upon the defendant having been proved, the Court gave a verdict in favour of the plaintiff.

Goku Dongersey vs. The G. I. P. Railway Company.

Mr. Khanderow appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Crawford, Solicitor to the Company, for the defendants.

The action was brought to recover Rs. 983, the value of thirty-eight bags of chillies, delivered to the defendants by one Dipchund Bhandaree at Nassick on the 28th March 1866, for conveyance by rail to Bombay, and to be delivered to the plaintiff, but which had been lost through the negligence and carelessness of the servants of the Company.

Owing to the absence of a material witness for the defendants, an application for the postponement of the case until a further day was granted by the Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Judge of my astonishment at being told that the Financial of India and China had at length come to a sense of the evil occasioned by speculation, and to effectually stop any further gambling in its own shares, and to set an example to others, had determined upon a step, which, to say the least of it, is pregnant with much serious loss and inconvenience to holders of stock in that Company, viz., that of placing every obstacle in the way of the transferring of their shares, and in fact persistently refusing to transfer at all, and without assigning any substantive reason for so doing.

We have all a pretty good idea of the position just now of the Old Financial, and I hardly think the manager's present mode of procedure will help in any way to raise that institution in the estimation of the public.

The unbusiness-like rules introduced at the eleventh hour and at such a time will tend to depreciate the stock further, and in fact render it totally unnegotiable. If this course is persisted in, this will not be the only groan you will have on the subject.

Don't you think that the case is actionable where shares tendered for transfer are subjected to, or on which there is no lien and the party submitted is eligible, and especially as it was explained that I would be subjected to much inconvenience and loss by not being able to get payment for them at once, unless transferred?

GROAN No. 1.

THE "CURIOUS LETTER" TO MR. BARTON.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The "curious letter" placed at your disposal by Mr. Barton, Senior Magistrate of Police, which appears in your impression of this date, has been perused by me, and as it is one on which I can throw light (so far as corroborating the statement therein made goes) I shall proceed to do so, and trust it will be the means of tracing and calling to account the parties concerned.

Two of the parties alluded to, who represented themselves as brokers to a nobleman of unknown wealth from the Punjab, made it their duty to wait on me at my premises, and as I noticed them to be cleanly dressed and courteous in their manner, I received and asked them to be seated and their business,—whereupon I was told they were commissaries from a nobleman desirous of opening a house of business in Bombay, and as I was pointed out to them as a respectable member of society with no small amount of interest, it was to their benefit and mine to become acquainted and enter into business with each other, which, on my consenting to do and lending my name thereto, would prove the means of my realizing a three-fourths of a profit. Not quite understanding the cause of such a liberal and unsought for proposal from a total stranger, I suggested that I should be taken to the house of a *Soukar* or nobleman, which was accordingly arranged, and I was presented before him a couple of days after. On the meeting I was as courteously received as were they on entering my house, and after the commonplace salutations I was pointed to a seat, and on taking which, I was asked which I considered the most profitable trade to embark on. I told him that in these hard and trying times it was difficult to decide, but if an investiture was to be made, I would give the Calcutta trade, in rice, dhall, sugar, &c., the preference, as also coal, which would leave him a margin for profit. This assurance of mine would appear to have satisfied the *Soukar*, and by way of good faith and security for my name which he wished to trade in (though he was told it could not be lent as I am in employ) he offered to deposit, in any Banking house I named, the sum of Rupees 20,000. After a little further conversation, which bore no particular interest, I took my leave, and on doing so was sprinkled with a copious flow of otto of roses, and rose water, and the following evening, as agreed upon, the party called at my bungalow, to which they drove up in a most respectable looking conveyance and on alighting and making their obeisance entered therein. After a while one of the brokers took me a little aside, and in an undertone said that I could, by adhering to his advice, make a profit of two lacs of rupees in an equal number of hours! And on my enquiring how, he bound me to secrecy and produced a pack of round cards (48 in number) out of which he produced twelve on which were stamped men on horseback with javelins in their hands, and stated that with the pack I should gamble with his master (who is much given to gambling), and in the space of two short hours, he would, in spite of God and Satan, by means of shuffling, proclaim me winner of two lacs of rupees, of which he would accept for his trouble one-fourth!! This asseveration of his, as you may imagine, made me suspicious, and I suggested the propriety of playing with his master in a room of my bungalow, but to no purpose, and we parted. The next morning I waited on a constable (whose name I need not mention here), and narrated to him the above particulars, and it was mooted by him that I should invite the parties again to my premises, and have, closeted in a room adjoining that in which I meant to have these people seated, two European constables, who would note down all that transpired and apprehend the imposters; but a day or two after I took ill, and since then have not seen anything of the would-be nobleman and his followers, though he and they called at my house but I was too ill to receive them. On recovering from my severe indisposition I put on their scent a spy through whom I ascertained that the parties alluded to were nothing more or less than a set of gamblers and "budmashes," two unsightly people from their house (which is situated on Grant Road near the Steam Bakery), and barefacedly rob them at the connivance of the police.—I enclose my card.

FACT.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—With reference to the letter addressed to our worthy Senior Magistrate of Police by a Mahomedan, I beg to corroborate the statements made in it. There are truly such highway plunderers residing in the Duncan Road, who carry on such systematic plunders in the very nose of the law. I am sorry to say that many of our police officers, both Native and European, are accomplices in such nefarious business. It is very natural for men to be over-hasty in becoming rich, especially in such hard times as these; and these human devils, taking advantage of that inherent quality in man, have taken upon themselves to open a regular business-shop to cheat unwary, innocent people. The way how they conduct their *mercantile business* will be easily understood by the following romantic tale told by one of my deluded friends:—

There resides in one of the streets leading to Sir J. J. Hospital a Mahomedan of perverted and perverting talents, named Syed Abdoola, who is introduced generally by his brokers, who are numerous, and who get the lion's share of the spoils, to the enthusiastic but innocent deluded one as a Moonshee of a Raja or Native Prince of some interior province of the Bombay Presidency. No sooner the stranger is introduced than the Moonshee goes on with his sweet and hyperbolic *conversation* on some current political or moral topic in the Oriental fashion. The stranger is easily led away by the feigned moralist. After this introductory ceremony the Moonshee turns to his all-important subject of deceit. He informs him that one of the cousins of the said Rajah is addicted to a strange gambling habit, whereby he has lost a good deal of his wealth, and if the stranger, who is already made conversant by the broker with the mystery of winning, knows a certain play which the Moonshee pretends to be ignorant of, it is very likely that he would gain largely from the Raja's cousin. The stranger now thinks his fortune smiles upon him, and consents to do what the imposter Moonshee says. The Moonshee then appoints a day when he would introduce the stranger to the Raja's cousin. Now the Moonshee gets one of his accomplices, a dandy-looking young man, to impersonate the Raja. He is generally attired in a rich and gaudy dress. All in gold and diamond settings (genuine or counterfeit I cannot say) with golden-brocaded shoes and gold-laced turban. He comes to the appointed place with several attendants in a coach and two, all of a pomp deserving a native prince. Now, Sir, who will not be entrapped when all the circumstances conspire to lead him into the heart of this golden snare? Now we would follow the scene that describes the presence of that Rajah. After the Rajah and the stranger had taken their respective seats, the moonshee, the broker, and one or two other attendants would remain in a room to witness their play. The stranger goes there with the conviction that he would bring as much amount of money either in cash or notes to play with as the Rajah did, and that he will have to show first the money to the Rajah in order to ensure confidence that the party is a rich one. In the beginning the stranger wins a small sum, and when at the eighth turn the whole probability of his sole winning commences, the Moonshee shoves one more card at the time of mixing the cards. Now the successive reverses of fortune on the part of the stranger follow, and he not only loses what he has won, but his own money also. If he willingly pays the amount, the matter remains a mystery; but if he hesitates to part with it, physical force is resorted to, and the poor deluded mortal is obliged to pay dearly for his whistle when a crowd of such miscreants fall upon him. The matter could not come to the knowledge of the Police Commissioner, for the brokers, the moonshee, the feigned Rajah, and one of the police soobadars or constables, all of them share equally the spoils they thus unmercifully and sordidly acquire, and thus the poor stranger, both through shame and his inability to brave all these concomitant circumstances against him, throws the matter into darkness, and secretly broods over the fact during the remainder of his days of his *paying too much for the whistle.*

JUSTICE.

Bombay, 8th June.

INDIAN NEWS–LETTERS.

(*From Our Own Correspondents.*)

POONA, 6TH JUNE.

THERE was a time when we used to see a little of cotton planting, acquired some knowledge of "Fair Dhollera," and perhaps helped to cook a cotton inspector's report; consequently we read the report of the Cotton Department for 1865, published in your issue of the 2nd inst., with interest, and felt disposed to review it, but question whether the subject has any interest for your readers. Your cotton inspectors are to be seen at our bandstands, from which we judge there is but little doing in cotton just now. In fact "done" is the word, and the attention of your cotton lords turned to days of humiliation and whipping heads as a finale. Your correspondent, from whom we derive this information, is rather obscure, but he still manages to put it unpleasantly hard against his countrymen. He says there has never been such an instance of total depravity, and that "they have fallen a prey to the very snares they had laid up for the annihilation of others." That is plain enough, but where is "the *surface* of absolute poverty?" and what does he mean by telling us that certain "castles" in Parseedom "have mingled with the air" leaving no "concrete" behind? We strive to make it intelligible by supposing that by "concrete" he means rupees. If so we can tell him that the case of the cotton lords is not singular. Folks here, innocent of connection with things commercial, except the Commercial Bank—which by the bye appears to have been a great favourite with the military—are sufferers too; but we pause till a future occasion. This matter is too serious and looks too gloomy ahead to be brought in here at the tail of a piece of levity.

Six of the offices removed here from Bombay viz. the Audit and Controller's office, and the offices of the Examiners of Pay, Ordnance, Commissariat, and Medical Accounts, commenced office work again on the 1st instant in the new building near the railway station. It was, as everybody knows, intended for an hotel, but by certain alterations made by Government, at a cost of about Rs. 50,000, it has been rendered admirably suitable for its present purpose. One of the European employes has been appointed custodian, and has quarters on the basement floor, while the immense range of out-offices, built as part of the design for an hotel, have now, by a wise arrangement, been made over as lodgings for a certain number of the native clerks—a boon to them and at the same time an advantage to Government. There is still some spare room in the building, and it is rumoured that other offices will shortly be removed there, the Pension Pay Office, and very likely that of the Divisional Military Paymaster's.

Water is becoming very scarce, and the greater part of what is obtainable in the sepoy lines, sudder bazaar, and the northern end of military cantonments is unfit for drinking purposes. It is sickening to behold the foul stagnant pond at the Jamsetjee Bund from which it is drawn, requiring no chemical analysis to demonstrate that it is full of the most abominable impurities. Almost everywhere we hear complaints that it stinks an hour or two after being put into the chattee. One of the little consolations your correspondent has, is that he is not obliged to use it, and it is extremely fortunate that the European troops do not use it either. We almost wish they did, for then, as soldiers cost £300 a head, and are hard to be had even at that price, something would be done, and others participate in the benefit. The bund water is supplied to officers of native regiments and their families, shopkeepers and camp followers, among whom, of course, all death vacancies are filled up without expense to the State. The poor European veterans in the bazaar use bund water too, but, if *they* die, there is an absolute gain to the Treasury. The financial stimulus being thus wanting, nothing has been done worth speaking of towards carrying out any of the various schemes for a better water supply, which have been pressed upon Government for years past. The subject is "under consideration" and promises to be so to a succeeding generation.

To-morrow the "household furniture, &c., &c., of the late Rev. James Mitchell," will be sold by Messrs. Morgan and Balcrishna. It is reported the proceeds constitute all the estate he has been able to leave his widow and children. All who admire worth and Christian faithfulness will therefore be glad to find that his friends are not forgetting them. But let the following circular, placed in our hand, a couple of days ago, speak for itself, if it has not already appeared in your columns;—

POONA, 13TH APRIL, 1866.

At a meeting of friends of the late Rev. James Mitchell, held in this place this day,—the Rev. G. L. Fenton, B. A., in the chair,—the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. That the unintermitted and devoted labours of the Rev. James Mitchell, as a Christian Missionary, during the long period of forty-three years; his consistent and distinguished personal piety: his kind, charitable, and amiable disposition; his exemplary and edifying walk and conversation, in the sight of his numerous friends and acquaintances; his entire consecration of himself to the instruction and enlightenment of the natives of this country and of others needing his ministrations; his foundation of various schools and educational institutions; and his success, through the Divine blessing, in the higher objects of his philanthropic and Christian service, more particularly in connexion with the establishment of a Native Christian Church, deserve the grateful recognition and acknowledgment of the Christian community of Western India.

2. That a subscription be opened for the purpose of testifying to this recognition and acknowledgment, which, after defraying the expense of his tomb (bearing a suitable inscription,) shall be devoted to the benefit of his widow, and such of his children as have not yet completed their education.

3. That this subscription be under the care of the following Committee:—

AT POONA.—W. F. Hunter Esq., *Convener*; Brig. Gen. C. Lucas; Col. H. W. B. Bell, R. E.; Lieut Col. J. Field; Lieut. Col. R. Phayre; F. Lloyd, Esq., C. S.; A. H. Leith, Esq., M. D.; A. Wright, Esq.; H. Webb, Esq.; Rev. G. L. Fenton, B. A.; Rev. M. M. Ross; Rev. H. P. Cassidy; Rev. J. W. Gardner; Rev. R. Angus; J. Small, Esq.; Mr. Baba Padmanji.

AT BOMBAY.—Hon. A. J. Hunter; Hon. Mr. Justice Newton; Alex. Brown, Esq.; Alex. Stewart, Esq.; John Grant Nicolson, Esq., M.D.; John Smith, Esq; H. Birdwood, Esq., C. S.; N. Spencer, Esq.; J. Scorgie, Esq.; Rev. W. K. Fletcher, M.A.; Rev. Dr. Wilson; Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.; Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A.; Rev. J. Aitken; Rev. G. Bowen; Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.; Rev. Dhanjibhai Nauroji.

AT OTHER STATIONS.—Brig. Gen. G. Malcolm, C.B.; Col. C. Birdwood; Lieut. Col. J. W. F. Sandwith; Major T. Candy; Major R. M. Johnstone; Major W. H. Mason; Lieut. C. Hexton; Dr. M. M. Mackenzie; C. B. Ker, Esq., C.E.; J. MacFarlane Esq., C.S.; Rev. W. Beynon; Rev. James Wallace; Rev. J. G. Cooper; Rev. Dunlop Moore; Rev. Narayan Sheshadri.

General Treasurer.
W. F. Hunter, Esq., Bank of Bombay, Poona.
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Secretary at Bombay.
Rev. Dr. Wilson.

One peculiarity of his character has been here overlooked. He was never found seeking to get smoothly along, by withholding the expression of his religious convictions, where he thought they would be unacceptable. No time, place, or company, prevented him testifying against all that he thought wrong; and yet he contrived to gain the affection and esteem of the very people whose religious tenets he was continually denouncing. He was thought to have passed beyond the bounds of what is right in his open hostility to Roman Catholicism, but still from the pen of a Roman Catholic we had perhaps the most affectionate tribute to his memory among the many which appeared at the time in the Poona papers. That large numbers of the native population loved him was abundantly manifest at his burial. I attended at the mission house at the hour named for his interment; I saw natives grouped along the roads, and in the compound, and as many mingling with his European friends round the bier as the room could conveniently hold. The departed lay in an open coffin, on the very spot where he had so often stood to deliver his gospel-message, and we were told that all through the day, Hindoo and Mussulman had seemed oblivious of the danger of caste pollution and impurity in the eagerness and closeness with which they had crowded around to see the corpse. We heard also of some affecting manifestations of esteem from among the poor. The blind had asked to be led to the bier that they might once more *feel* their friend. The lame had asked to be carried there that they might once more see their *ma-bap.* The beggar, the leprous, and the diseased, had been there to lament, for James Mitchell had been among them ministering to their temporal necessities to the utmost of his ability, and endeavouring to be the instrument of placing them on the way to the Christian's eternal rest, where poverty and disease are unknown.

And now his widow and orphan children need our aid; unfortunately at a time of unexampled monetary depression, but we hope every one will "do his duty." And Europeans should not be left alone in the matter. The wealthy natives—those who owe their wealth to their English education—pre-eminently owe him a debt of gratitude, for mission schools preceded Government schools, and the idea of educating the natives of India was in this presidency, to a very great extent, stimulated by the sight of hundreds of native children taught in the Concan by a band of Christian missionaries, of whom James Mitchell was one. But all natives are more or less indebted, for he devoted himself for nearly half a century with untiring, unremitting zeal to the welfare of India. Whatsoever his hand found to do towards this object, he did it with all his might, never dispirited or flinching, and apparently never tiring.

His work was ever on his heart, so that he hardly ever wrote a letter or engaged in conversation with a friend that it was not directly or indirectly referred to. The work he cut out for himself was a battle for India's renovation against errorr, superstition, and idolatry; and, like a true soldier of the truth, he has died at his post, with his face to the foe, just as he desired to do, for he is known to have said, that he wished to lay his bones among those for whom he had laboured.

CALCUTTA, 30TH MAY.

WHEN I tell you that the thermometer is standing at 102 in the shade, you will be able to form some slight conception of the wondrous heat we are here enduring. The mornings and evenings are cool and pleasant enough, for a strong southerly breeze blows at that time, and enables us to keep body and soul together; all night also the current is cool enough to induce sleep; but the day, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., is something terrible; a still dry heat which makes punkahs almost altogether useles, as they can only agitate a hot atmosphere, and the wind which it sets in motion is warm and exhausting. I was told last night that some of the livery stable keepers here have lost several horses by the heat of which I write; one in particular has lost seven, and my medical attendant told me that a valuable horse of his succumbed to the weather and went the way of all equine flesh. Then, again, we have had an earthquake, which, originating somewhere far to the north, rolled along to Calcutta via Darjeeling and Monghyr. At the former place, indeed, there was a succession of shocks, some of them so severe as to create great alarm, whilst in, I think, Tirhoot, almost all the houses were more or less injured. It is a singular fact that the heat, not in India alone, but all over the world, has been increasing by several degrees every year, and I am surprised that scientific men have not studied the subject for the purpose of detecting its causes. If we get on at this rate, it cannot be long before the very "elements will be dissolved with fervent heat." If the Asiatic Society would take up the question, instead of plunging into all the mazes of ethnology, they might possibly devise something that will give us greater relief than punkas.

Captain Harward, Commissary of Ordnance at Agra, is now on his trial here before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson. As the papers will shortly be full of this case, I may tell you at once what I have myself seen of it, and the manner in which it is being conducted. The prisoner is a thin, short, elderly man, exceedingly grey, but not altogether so, marked with small-pox, and of a sunburnt complexion. He was dressed in a short blue coat, corded and frogged, and had his sabre by his side. I thought he looked anxious and careworn, as well he might, seeing that, whatever way the trial may terminate, he cannot but be sadly scathed by it. He was accommodated in the dock with a chair, and bent anxiously forward when the Advocate General addressed the Special Jury for the prosecution. It was a speech remarkable for nothing but its extremely temperate tone, and if Mr. Cowie can make good half of his anticipations the prisoner's commission cannot be worth much. His sketch of the case may be said to be as follows:—On a certain night in December last, an *ekka* was stopped by the police in Agra, conveying a number of gun barrels and stocks (30 I believe) and the men in charge of it were the servants of one Chuggun Lall. This man's house was at once surrounded by a guard of sepoys, and on his return to it at dawn next morning (he had been at a grand dinner given by one of his friends) he found them in possession. They told him the reason, and he declared that he had nothing to do with the matter, how much so ever his servants may be concerned in it. At 3 P. M. of that day he was taken by a policeman to Captain Harward, and by him sent to Mr. Pollock, the Magistrate, before whom he again denied all complicity in the matter, his servants asserting that they had acted under his orders. He persisted for three days in this denial, but, on the evening of the third, came out with a confession, extracted, he says, by Captain Harward's endeavour to save himself by flinging him overboard. He states that, on that evening, he was present when Captain Harward gave his deposition on oath before Mr. Pollock; that being at a distance from the latter official he could not hear what was said, but was called up by the Magistrate and informed of its character, after Captain Harward had left the Court; and that he then determined to turn round and hit out in self-defence; that as the the Court closed immediately after, Captain Harward's deposition had been read out to him, he did not then give in his account of the affair, but that when brought from jail before the Magistrate the next day, he unbosomed himself. He said that he had been on terms of intimacy with Captain Harward for 14 or 15 months; that after the latter had stated in his deposition that he, Chuggun Lall, was an unmitigated scoundrel, he, Captain Harward, was in the habit of visiting him, dining at his place, witnessing the dancing of women, and in other ways enjoying himself; that this intimacy first arose when the Captain wanted to start a local railway from Agra to Muttra, and asked him to push the scheme among the leading natives of the city; that he once told him that the Nawab of Tonk was anxious to purchase arms, and he was to go to the vakeel and enquire into the matters. That he did so, and brought the vakeel to the Captain's house, and a conversation ensued, and a list was prepared, under the prisoner's dictation, of the arms he wished to dispose of. Shortly after the Captain wanted a loan of Rs. 250, which the witness obtained for him from a banker called Heera Lall Sett; that both went to the prisoner's with the money and paid it to him, and that the Sett was then asked where he had his agencies, and whether he would object to send certain arms which the prisoner had for sale to Jeypore, to be sold there through the Sett's agent, the Sett being allowed a commission. The latter having expressed his willingness, the arms were given to him, whereupon he asked for a protective document or pass, as the guns were the property of Government. The prisoner said that he had more to send, and that he would then give the pass. After this the prisoner wanted another Rs. 250, which were again given him by the Sett in the presence of the witness, and on this occasion there was to be another despatch of arms. Chuggun Lall was told to have an *ekka* in attendance at the Captain's house, and the articles would be placed in it from a godown in the Captain's compound. This was done, and at 8 or 8½ P. M. Chuggan Lall himself arrived and was told by the Sahib that his, Chuggan Lall's servants were then filling the *ekka*. That he then went to the go down, and saw the Captain's Moonshee handing out the arms, while his own servant arranged them in the *ekka*; that when the *ekka* was ready to start, he mounted his horse and rode off. In doing this he had to pass Captain Harward, who was then standing in his verandah, and who asked him if he had received the things, adding that he was himself going out, and that he could not then give the required pass, but would give it the next day. The *ekka* was seized that night, and the explosion that ensued has placed the officer in the dock of the High Court. The examination of Chuggun Lall occupied the whole day, and as you may easily believe, he was subjected to a terrible cross-examination by Mr. Woodroffe, one of the leading barristers here. As the principal witness against the prisoner he attracted great attention, and a more finished embodiment of the "Mild Hindoo," sleek, subtle, calm, self-possessed, but withal resolute and determined, I have never seen. Of about 23 years of age, Chuggun Lall is a pleasant-faced man, thin, supple, and, on the whole, of an engaging appearance. Of course there were many in Court who professed to see villany in every feature, but I question if anything of the kind would have been seen, if these sagacious gentlemen had not known that Chuggun Lall had placed a British officer in an unpleasant position. If they had met Chuggun Lall in the street, and knew nothing about him, I have no doubt that he would have been taken for a tolerably good-looking fellow. That he is no saint, is pretty evident from his own confession. But whether he be saint or sinner, there can be no doubt that he must now entertain a very queer idea of the Calcutta High Court, and of the way matters are managed in it. In the first place, the interpretation of his answers and of the questions put to him was simply execrable. The Baboo who had to interpret is evidently ignorant of Hindoostanee, and, as a necessary consequence, the statements of the witness have sometimes been incorrectly given, and sometimes absolutely misrepresented. This is a most serious thing, and may, in a case of murder, send some poor fellow to the gallows. Chuggun Lall speaks a little English, and he more than once looked quite scared at the dangerous manner in which his answers were given to the Court. I am myself well acquainted with the language, and am therefore in a position to pronounce with confidence on this matter. I hope the newspapers will take up the question, for it is absolutely intolerable that the statements of a witness should be incorrectly rendered, and the Court thereby completely misled. Men's lives may be lost if this sort of thing is to continue. There was yet another thing which I think ought to be noticed. We have all heard of the privileges of counsel, but there must surely be limits to these, or else we shall have witnesses driven into untruths by the unreasoning demands of barristers. On this occasion the prisoner's counsel frequently insisted on the witness confining his answers to a mere monosyllable, such as "yes" or "no." Now we all know that it is not possible for a man to do this always without leaving the Court under a false impression as to the honesty of the witness, and the latter is bound in such cases to resent the demand as one calculated to give his deposition a false complexion. But, in this case, the witness is a miserable native, utterly unacquainted with the working of our courts here in Calcutta, and he therefore bowed submissively to the storm. I was glad, however, to observe that the Judge, on two occasions, administered a rap on the knuckles of the gantleman who was disposed for this sort of game. I have no doubt myself that this Chuggun Lall is, what he is represented to be, a great scoundrel, but that is scarcely a reason why advantage should be taken of the errors perpetrated by the interpreters in the rendering of his evidence, and he thereby made to appear a greater villain than he really is. Captain Harward may be perfectly innocent, and I am sure I heartily wish him a triumphant acquittal; but if he does escape, it will doubtless be a lesson to him, how to admit "educated natives" to his friendship, and correspond with them in language to which more than its obvious meaning can be attached.

31ST MAY.

THE servants of Chuggun Lill were examined today, and he evidence they separately gave, hangs wonderfully well together, although they are ignorant illiterate menials. They are then either telling the truth or have been tutored with great care, and yet the latter can scarcely be the case, as both of them, though examined apart, contradicted the evidence of their master in one very material point. Chuggun Lall asserted that the arms found in the *ekka* were intended for Gwalior, and that the servants knew that whilst the counsel for the defence are endeavouring to prove that they were intended for one Ali Buksh, a gunsmith in Agra, to whose place they were being carried from the prisoner's godown, whence they had been stolen. Now if this trial is but the result of a conspiracy, surely the servants would have been carfully instructed in that part of the story relative to the guns being intended for Gwalior. But this does not appear to have been the case, for they separately asserted that they had not been told one word about the destination of the guns. Chuggun Lall had declared that he had informed them that they were to go to Gwalior with the guns, and that they refused to go there for various reasons. They, however, maintain that they were never asked to go, and that therefore no excuses were made. This does not look as if the men had been tutored, as, in the case, so material a point would scarcely have been overlooked. Another witness is one Shedpershad, the Sub-Inspector of Police, and his evidence went a good way, I thought, to support that of the servants, and yet he is an independent witness. It is too early yet to form an opinion however, or to see one's way clearly through the mazes of such a case. There is a heap of witnesses to be examined yet, and I shall duly report results.

SIND.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—At half-past 8 P. M. on the 1st instant, a boat belonging to the Depôt at Munora of the Punjaub and Delhi Railway was capsized by a squall while making for Keamaree. Mr. Barclay and one cullasee, by name Shewa, were drowned. The boat it appears had stone or iron ballast on board, otherwise all hands would have been saved.—*Our Paper, June* 5.

THE COTTON TRADE.—All the native merchants, congregated in Kurrachee from the interior of Sind and the Punjaub, have dispatched orders to their agents in the cotton districts to warehouse all the cotton purchased for them until happier times. We cannot see how this can benefit our friends, who, it strikes us, are sacrificing themselves to benefit rival merchants in other parts of India, for so soon as the stoppage of the Sind supplies begins to affect the home markets, and we are afraid the effect will not be very appreciable, the shippers whose stocks continue to go forward will reap the benefits if any at all accrue. Our annual exports amounts in all to 100,000 bales at the very outside; the consumption in Europe represents four millions, so that with the very heavy stocks now at Liverpool, Kurrachee might do its very worst and not make more than the very slightest impression. If the whole of India worked together, then indeed might pressure be put upon the spinners and rates obtained equivalent to, if not above, those paid to the planters. Under existing circumstances therefore it is pretty evident that the local *Sowdaghurs* are cutting their noses to spite their faces.—*Id.*

THE CRISIS.—It is a matter of surprise to all our trading men how the Sindhee merchants contrive to meet their liabilities, even in the most disastrous times; for instance now, when Bombay is shaken to its very centre, and names that could have commanded millions of money a few short weeks ago, are being posted by the dozen as insolvents, the Sindhee Sowcar meets his engagements to the full, whether they come in the shape of hoondies from his correspondents or as re-drafts. To us it appears the Sindhee's safetylies in his peculiar system of business. In the first place he always has a large number of agencies spread over the country, which work into one another's hands and unite to throw money into any point upon which there is a pressure. This is done by hoondies, in the sale and purchase of which they are as expert as the Greeks. In the second place they seldom if ever overtrade; that is to say, they never go beyond the credit upon which they can always rely. Thirdly, when losses overtake them, their countrymen never refuse time for the settlement of accounts, and as debts are never disowned, grandchildren have been frequently known to pay demands against their grandsires of forty and fifty years' standing. Fourthly, the Sindhee is extremely cautious, and never has been known to rush wildly into speculation; and, lastly, he is economical even to miserliness: —reasons, in our opinion, amply sufficient to account for the Sindhee traders maintaining their credit as they do.—*Id.*

PYROTECHNICS IN ROME.

(*From the Athenæum, April* 28.)

APRIL 4, 1866.

ALTHOUGH the *Athenæum* professes to be a record of Literature, Science and the Arts, there is a subject which appears to enter legitimately into the last named division of its contents, of which its pages have not hitherto contained a single article. I allude to Pyrotechny; for, surely, if "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever," the glorious displays which Rome has within the last four days exhibited fully prove that even squibs, crackers, and catherine-wheels combined with artistic effect, can leave impressions on the mind which can never be effaced. We have had three illuminations, differing from each other completely in style and character.

On Easter Eve the Coliseum was lit up with Bengal lights. This had a most strange effect, and as the moon was at the full, and shining most brilliantly, it seemed scarcely to be in keeping to outrage Nature and Antique Art by such a display of the results of modern chemistry. As, however, everything at Rome has a symbolical interpretation, I suppose it was intended as a glorification of the Paganism of the old city.

On the evening of Easter Sunday St. Peter's (which in the morning had witnessed the most gorgeous of all the ceremonies which a church has ever conceived, and the most consummate artist arranged—for much of it was, I believe, designed by Michael Angelo himself) was illuminated in a manner which seemed almost miraculous. Preferring to witness the display from the Pincian Hill, to being subjected to the crush in the Piazza S. Pietro itself, we did not reach the terrace on the former eminence until dusk had set in, when we found the whole of the church, and the adjoining colonnades, already lit up, standing out against the leaden sky behind it in a softened, golden light, produced by about 5,000 small paper lanterns. Amongst these lights, however, especially in different parts of the dome, we noticed several small bright lights moving above, and at length, as if by magic, and in much less time than it has taken to write this short notice, the entire building shone forth in brilliant light of burnished gold, the cross at the top forming a perfect blaze. The arrangements for effecting this in so instantaneous a manner are most perfect, not fewer than four hundred men being employed, the latter illumination being produced by nearly a thousand cups in which turpentine and oil are burned. I know not by whom this illumination was first conceived, but it forms a fitting glorification of the Church, after all the ceremonies of the preceding week.

The third illumination was to have taken place on Easter Monday; but a fierce *sirocco* set in (which gave me the rheumatism), and it was deferred till the following evening. It is the artistic arrangement of this display which has called forth this letter, as well worthy of imitation in our own country, when such exhibitions are required on a large scale. With us a certain number of set designs or figures are prepared, independent of each other, and generally of a moderate size; but here a large space was covered with designs, producing a *tout ensemble* very beautiful to behold. This display takes place in the public grounds on the east side off the Piazza del Popolo, the western half of which was surrounded by raised seats, the populace occupying the centre of the space.

The eastern side rises very rapidly to a terrace of considerable height, which is reached by a zigzag path, which is afforded several successive stations for portions of the display, in the middle of the hill. The terrace itself was surmounted by a gigantic framework, representing a temple, with a large central and two smaller side domes, and four minarets. This framework was arranged with much architectural skill, and painted white, for an object to be presently noticed. The sudden illumination of this temple in silver light, with the red bands, and with a cornice of gold beneath the dome, formed the commencement of the displays. This was succeeded by the burning of pale green and Bengal lights, the effect of the former of which upon the trees of the garden, and upon the whitened framework of the temple, was almost magical. Then came the illumination of a series of gigantic revolving catherine-wheels arranged symmetrically; then a similar series of revolving cones of different coloured light; then a number of semicircular frames, fixed symmetrically on different portions of the parapets of the ascending walks discharging spokes of golden rays; all this being accompanied or separated by flights of rockets and other brilliant meteors. Then came a dedicatory inscription, PIO. IX. PONTO MAX S. P. Q. R. in golden letters, with a gorgeous framework of light; and the whole terminated with a most effective illumination of the entire Piazza, with red lights placed at the top of poles all round the circular space, which was lighted by means of darting serpents from the Egyptian column in the centre of the Piazza. This was most cleverly managed, and arranged in such a manner that at first only each alternate burner was lighted, and as the first set was beginning to fade, a second illumination of the remaining lights took place so as to enable the dense mass of spectators to disperse at their ease. The people behaved extremely well, the ground being kept by a regiment of pontifical foot-soldiers, whose band and that of the *Gendarmi Pontificali*, occupying the adjoining barracks, served to fill up the time preceding the display, which was over by half-past eight, occupying nearly an hour for the illumination itself. Following up the symbolical idea of these illuminations, this last display doubtless was intended as a glorification of the Civil condition of Rome.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(*From the Home News, May* 10.)

NOTWITHSTANDING the continuous exhibition of "great nights" in the Commons during the preceding fortnight, there was no visible diminution on the night of May 3 of the interest which Mr. Gladstone's Budgets have always created. There was the same patient waiting as ever of strangers outside for possible places inside, the same crowding of illustrious visitors in the visitors' parts of the House, and the same thronging of members into every available place. Some minutes after 5 o'clock, the Chancellor of the Exchequer presented himself to a House which almost anticipated, by the reception it gave him, the expressions of thankfulness, contained in the first sentences of his speech, that he was in a situation then to speak without calling up any of the elements of party antagonism. In business-like fashion he instantly proceeded to state the comparative rates of income and expenditure since 1864, showing that in last year the former had been so much below the latter that there was a surplus of nearly a million and a quarter. Then he pointed out that the estimates of last year had been exceeded by actual receipts from revenue by almost a million and a half, there being an increase in every item of revenue, from customs down to miscellaneous. All this part of the speech was given with that singular ease and lucidity which, though familiar to Mr. Gladstone's hearers, is still so striking. When he came to speak of commercial treaties, and dwelt on the influence upon the trade with France which the treaty between that country and England had exercised, he grew energetic, and his language rose above its previous more quiet tone. The mention of the Austrian treaty led up to the reductions he proposed to make in taxation, such as those affecting the timber and wine duties, which involved a dip into the surplus of about £400,000, and the abolition of the tax on pepper at a cost of £112,000 a year. Considerations for the comfort and convenience of the working classes had prompted him to make the last-named reduction, and also certain others which he proposed to effect in the duties on mileage and post horses. His intention to renew the tea duty and the income-tax in their present state was mentioned almost in a parenthesis, while he was passing on to a great disquisition on the moral aspect of national debts. It was in earnest language, and with remarkable heartiness of manner, that he dealt with this subject; and not without solemnity did he discuss that of our coal supply, and its influence on the greatness of England. All this while the House had remained much as it was at the commencement of the speech, though much time had been consumed; but when Mr. Gladstone turned to the explanation of his project for the reduction of the national debt, attention seemed more riveted on him than ever, and his anticipation that by 1885 the State would have redeemed nearly £50,000,000 of stock, was received with evident favour. The winding up of the speech was consonant with the simplicity of its beginning, and the cheers which greeted him when he sat down, after having spoken for nearly three hours, answered to those with which he had been received when he rose. As may well be supposed, when the financial statement and the conversation growing out of it had been disposed of, there was a complete exodus of members; and though for some time longer from a dozen to a score of "good continuers" helped to push the "orders" along, the interest of the evening vanished suddenly at 8 o'clock.

The following official appointments and promotions are announced:—The Hon. G. James Agar Ellis, now Second Secretary at Paris, has been promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Athens. Mr. Francis Ottiwell Adams, Second Secretary at Washington, has been appointed Second Secretary at Paris. Mr. Edwin Corbett, now Secretary of Legation at Munich, has been appointed Charge d'Affairs and Consul-General in Central America Mr. Fenton, Secretary of Legation at Athens, has been appointed Secretary of Legation at Munich. Mr. Henry Grant has been appointed consul at Brindisi. Mr. William Robinson, lately administering the government of Montserrat, has been appointed governor of the Falkland Islands, in the room of Captain Mackenzie.

M. Shaw Lefevre, who vacated his seat by accepting the office of civil lord of the Admiralty in the room of Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, promoted to the Under-Secretaryship of the Home Department, has been re-elected without opposition for Reading.

Sir J. C. Dalrymple Hay, Conservative, has been elected without opposition for Stamford in place of Sir Stafford Northcote, resigned. The new member spoke at some length.

At Sandwich, where the retirement of Lord Clarence Paget had created a vacancy, Mr. Capper, the Tory candidate, was returned by a majority of eight over his opponent, Mr. Brassey. The numbers were: Capper, 466; Brassey, 458. There was a good deal of uproar and fighting at the close of the poll.

The Cheltenham election committee have decided that Mr. Schreiber (Conservative) was duly elected. They also found that a Mr. Barnfield conspired with a man named Powell to bribe voters to vote against Mr. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, and they made a request that a transcript of the evidence given by a Mr. Stroud be laid before the Incorporated Law Society.—The Hereford committee have reported that Mr. Baggallay (Conservative) and Mr. Clive (Liberal), the sitting members, were duly elected. —The Huddersfield committee have decided that Colonel Crosland was duly elected, and that there was no reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed there at the last election.—The Conservative members for Devonport, Messrs Ferrand and Fleming, have been unseated on the ground of bribery. They were, however, personally exonerated by the committee. The only election committee now sitting is that for Galway.

The 58th annual meeting of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews has been held in Exeter-hall; the Earl of Shaftesbury was in the chair. The report and statement of accounts were submitted to the meeting. The society employs 35 ordained missionaries, 19 unordained missionary agents, 80 colporteurs, scripture readers, schoolmasters and mistresses, &c., making altogether 135, nearly half of whom are believing Israelites. The New Testament, translated into Hebrew, and tracts and treatises in various languages on the Jewish controversy, have been widely circulated. The Liturgy, in Hebrew, has also been published. When the society was formed, in 1809, there were not 50 Christian Jews known in the United Kingdom. Since that time more than a hundred Jews have been ordained as clergymen of the Church of England. In the society's chapel in London, 508 adults and 579 children of the house of Israel have been baptised up to the end of 1865; and in the society's schools at home and abroad more than 1000 children are annually under instruction. The financial statement showed the total income from all sources to be £34,992 1s. 6d., and the expenditure (including a fifth quarter's outlay on foreign missions, to bring the accounts, hitherto closed on December 31, to March 31), £38,858 11s. 9d.

Earl Russell has presided according to his custom at the annual meeting of the British and Foreign School Society. At the close of the examination of the scholars, the noble lord addressed the meeting saying that he had listened with great interest to what had passed. They were taught in Scripture their duty towards God and towards man; but unhappily questions had arisen as to the interpretation of Scripture with respect to wha men should believe, and a vast deal of dispute had occurred on the subject There were men who exhibited great acuteness and extraordinary learning in pointing out certain articles of faith that should be steadfastly believed, and other articles which were heretical and should be as earnestly eschewed. These questions, he feared, occupied too much attention, and diverted men's thoughts from those matters that were plainly laid down in Scripture for their guidance as to what they ought to do. The Lord's Prayer taught them that they were to forgive those who trespassed against them as they hoped to be forgiven their trespasses. It taught them not to be revengeful, but to live in harmony with one another, and these were lessons, said Earl Russell, not for contemplation merely in the closet, but to be practised every day. A satisfactory report on the operations of the Society was presented.

By a return just issued it appears that the gross public income in the year ending March 31, 1866, was £67,812,292 4s. 6d. The total expenditure (including £560,000 for fortifications) was £66,474,356 13s. 3d. The balance in the Exchequer on March 31, 1865, was £7,690,922 2s. 10d. The money raised in the year was as follows:—Terminable annuities, £450,000; Exchequer Bonds, £1,000,000; repayments on account of advances for the purchase of bullion, for local works, &c., £1,817,052 17s. 2d., and repayments on account of advances for new courts of justice, &c., £49,000. The amount issued in the year to the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt was £2,131,590 7s. 5d.; Exchequer Bonds paid off, £1,000,000; Exchequer Bills paid off in money, £1,678,200: advances for purchase of bullion and for local works, &c., £1,634,805 16s. 7d.; for new courts of justice, &c., £40,000; balance in Exchequer on March 31, 1865, £5,851,314 7s. 3d.

At a recent indignation meeting held in Lambeth a resolution was adopted to the effect that one of the members for that borough, Mr. Doulton, should be requested to resign his seat, because he voted against the Government Reform Bill. In a letter which he has addressed to the chairman of that meeting, Mr. Doultan says:—

I have ever been taught that the representatives of Lambeth best discharged their duty to their constituents by the preservation of their own independence and freedom from party ties, and it is a new sensation to be told that the member for Lambeth is bound to follow the indications of the Treasury whip. As to resigning my seat at the requisition of a meeting composed, as is said, of about 100 electors, 500 non-electors, and a band of migratory political malcontents, including a large proportion of the staff of the "Morning Star," professing to represent a borough of 27,000 electors and a population of a quarter of a million, may pass for a pleasantry, but will not allow of a moment's serious consideration. Feeling tolerably sure of retaining the confidence of my constituents, I see neither rhyme nor reason in submitting to so preposterous a request; but if the deputation are prepared to justify their own opinions by backing them with their money, I am ready, on receipt of a cheque for the electioneering expenses to which I shall be put in complying with their demand (say £4000, as the contest is to be a sharp one), at once to ask her Majesty's Government for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds.

PREHISTORIC REMAINS.—A great deal of interest was excited last year by the discovery of certain "prehistoric remains"—human bones, flint implements, and so forth—by Mr. Laing, in mounds at Caithness. The learned interpretations of Professor Huxley and Professor Owen were sought and obtained. The peculiar construction of the mounds was elaborately described by Mr. Laing. The adult skeleton was pronounced to have ape-like peculiarties; and the jawbone of an infant, which was submitted to Professor Owen, was said to have certain marks which were painfully indicative of the cannibalistic habits of our prehistoric progenitors. The Ethnological and Anthropological Societies had rival discussions, and a great deal of erudite dissertation and debate took place, which is preserved in print. At the last meeting of the former society it was broadly stated by several persons who have since examined these mounds, that not any of them contain any traces of prehistoric age. The harbour mound is composed almost entirely of limpets, and the churchyard mound of periwinkle shells! The harbour mound contained a pair of weaver's shears, and was itself the ruins of a common corn kiln of the country. The stone implements were said to be chips, such as may be collected by the barrowful. The Birkle-hills, instead of being places of worship and sacrifice, were thought to be natural hillocks of blown sand, which had served as the rendezvous of country folks on occasion of wrecks. The ape-like skeleton is declared to be the remains of a Danish seaman; and the jawbone of the child, which afforded indications of cannibalism, to have been borrowed from a neighbouring churchyard. Coins are said to have been found among these "prehistoric" remains, belonging, not to the age of the great auk, but to the reign of William III. The controversy, on the authenticity of the Abbeville jawbone, will probably fade before the battle over these mounds at Keiss. Science will grieve and orthodoxy will rejoice at these widely-differing interpretations.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ed with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) IN 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Robert T. Price, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
Bhugwandass Pursotumdass, Esq.
Tribhowundass Jugjeevundass, Esq.
Jehangeer Rustomjee Mody, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. Hotinguer & Co.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
Branches { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs. Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅜d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4 do.	1s. 11⅜d.	do.
Do.	at 3 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 2 do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1 do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Demand		1s. 10¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 "
" 12 " 7 "

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends .. .. .. ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.
By order of the Board,
Bombay 15th May 1866. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—[illegible] 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of [illegible] July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of [illegible] of the Legislative Council of India. Paid-up Capital—Francs [illegible] Reserve Fund—Francs 10,000,000 [illegible]

[illegible] Union Bank of London [illegible] Credit and Finance Co. of London, (Limited) and Messrs. [illegible] Hambro and Son.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases [illegible] Bills [illegible] and the Continent of Europe. [illegible] and Pondicherry, [illegible] Shanghae, and Cochin-China, [illegible] (Reunion) and Mauritius. [illegible] and Melbourne. [illegible] and Java. [illegible]

DEPOSITS.

[illegible] at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits [illegible] demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than [illegible]
On fixed Deposits [illegible]
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do.
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એંડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 AND VII. OF 1860 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.
OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.
Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase to Rs. 5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., *Chairman.*
Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq.
Gellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.
Kessowjee Naike, Esq.
Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq.
Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.
Secretary.
Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody.
Accountant.
Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Wadia.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. 7 do.
Do. 9 do. 8 do.
Do. 12 do. 9 do.
All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.
Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th March 1866.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0⅛d.	"
3 do.	at 2s. 07/16d.	"
2 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
1 do.	at 2s. 0⅝d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0d.	"

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 1st June 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 0⅛d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 1	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" On demand		2s. 0d.	"
On Scotland On Ireland	do. do.	1s. 11½d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 11½d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 [illegible] per cent. per annum.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
[illegible] 4 [illegible]
Fixed Deposits may generally [illegible] of for the Bank Bills, on [illegible]

[illegible] The Bank takes charge of [illegible] Shares in Banks and other Companies, without [illegible] Interest and Dividends thereon on the [illegible] If to be remitted in Bank's [illegible] of ½ per cent. If to be paid in India, a [illegible] On returning Government [illegible] out of safe custody, or when sold [illegible] in India, a commission will be charged of [illegible] are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without [illegible]
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 18th April 1866.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED).

ધી ઇંડીઆન પેનીનસુલા, લંડન, અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ).

थि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला, लंडन, चंड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Branches, 1 Hare Street, Calcutta, and 48 and 49 Gresham House, London E. C.
Board of Directors.
Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia, Chairman. (B. and A. Hormusjee.)
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart.
Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Union Bank of London.
H. J. Marsden, Chief Manager.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at the current rates of the day.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 " ... 5 "
6 " ... 6 "
12 " ... 8 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices, Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A.M. to 3 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle Bombay, 18th April 1866.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Subscribed Capital *One Million Sterling*, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—J. C. PARRY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA:—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES:—Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Benares, Darjeeling, Nynee Tal, and Debroghur (Assam).
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

6 months' sight	.. at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	.. at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
3 do.	.. at 2s.	0¼d.	"
2 do.	.. at 2s.	0⅜d.	"
1 do.	.. at 2s.	0½d.	"
On demand	.. at 2s.	0d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland	.. at 1s.	11½d.	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	at 1s.	11½d.	"

The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*
The Bank draws also on Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Delhi and London Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly:—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' notice of withdrawal.
At 5 ditto, nine ditto.
At 4 ditto, six ditto.
At 3 ditto, three ditto.
Deposits may generally be availed of, without notice, by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of giving one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or of modifying their terms.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS

Are granted on approved personal and other Security on the usual terms. For further particulars apply to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
J. FRED. PRIGGEN, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)
HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
[illegible] ....£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
[illegible] Schiller, Esq. of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
[illegible] Merchant.
[illegible] Law, Esq. of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
[illegible] Zemindar.
[illegible]

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. Fitzwilliam, [illegible] Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
Sir John P. Grant, K.C.B. (late Lieut.-Governor of [illegible])
E. W. [illegible] (late of Calcutta, Chairman of [illegible] Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England, and London and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London [illegible] No. 20, King William Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London and Calcutta at favorable rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in these places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay 1st June 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).
Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH, *With power to increase.*

OFFICES.—No. 10, RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq. *Chairman.*
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened).
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
"	4 "	2s.	0⅛d.	"
"	3 "	2s.	0¼d.	"
"	1 "	2s.	0½d.	"
"	on Demand	2s.	0⅛d.	"
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		2s.	0d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent.		1s.	11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 ½ per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 4 "
12 " " 6 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865. T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
W. F. Stearns, Esq. *Chairman.* | Dinshaw Manockjee, Esq.
Andrew Grant, Esq., | Karsandas Madhavadas,
E. Grimm, Esq. | Esq.
Auditors.
Alex. Stewart, Esq. | Henry Brooke, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s.	0⅛d.	"
" 3	do.	2s.	0¼d.	"
" 2	do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"
" 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Francis Boykett, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
J. D. Birch, Esq., (late Accountant General, Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
M. H. Scott, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., Bombay.)
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.
Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai and Melbourne

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		....	2s.	1d.
4 do.	do.	...	2s.	0⅛d.
3 do.	do.	...	2s.	0¼d.
2 do.	do.	..	2s.	0⅜d.
1 month's	do.	...	2s.	0½d.
Demand on Bank of England ...			2s.	
On Ireland and Scotland...			1s.	11½d.
Circular Notes..............			1s.	11½d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies re-established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.... .. .. 3 per cent.
" " 6 " .. .. 5 " "
" " 12 " .. .. 6 " "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills: otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 25th April 1866.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED).

ધી બેંક આફ હીંદુસ્થાન ચાઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ).

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्ठान, चाइना, जब ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	100,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
HON. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.

EDINBURGH BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
William Forbes, Esq., of Melwyn.
Patrick Arkley, Esq., of Doninald.
James Mackintosh, Esq., jun., of La Mancha, and late of Calcutta.
John A. Macrae, Esq., W.S., 39, Frederick Street, Agent.
Henry Turner, Esq., Inspector of Branches.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank. (Established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.
Drafts on *The Banks of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool, or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 5 per cent. per annum.
Do. [illegible] do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. [illegible] do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. [illegible] do. do. [illegible] do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
[illegible] Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side [illegible] will be allowed at 2 per cent. [illegible] minimum rate of [illegible] rising or falling [illegible] but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.
If the deposit be taken in the Bank's drafts on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON, Manager.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES.—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Esq.
Dossabhoy Framjee Cama, Esq.
Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia, Esq.
Sapoorjee Ardaseer Pandy, Esq.
Auditor.
J. L. Brodie, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. Crawford, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight		2s.	0⅞d.	per rupee.
3 do.	do.	2s.	0½d.	"
2 do.	do.	2s.	0⅝d.	"
1 do.	do.	2s.	0d.	"
Demand.		1s.	11⅞d.	"

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
D. MACPHERSON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 6th June 1866.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.
2nd April 1866.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums	1862	300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for	1860	73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.

Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq	Liverpool.

DIRECTORS.
Chairman.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.

Chairman of London Board.

Henry Fowler, Esq	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.

Actuary and General Manager.

James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.

Secretary.

Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

Holloway's Pills.—Health to the Weakly.—Whatever impurities have entered the human body, whatever derangements of corporeal functions have arisen, it is indispensable for the maintenance of health that all imperfections should be at once rectified. Holloway's Pills present themselves for the performance of this good office, and they are backed for their ability to do their purifying and regulating work thoroughly by the independent testimony of thousands who, in their own persons, have experienced the renovating principle induced by this incomparable medicine. These excellent Pills are always safe and even efficient in all states of the system, and are so well put up that they retain their virtues unimpaired by time or climate.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue Policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. Ld.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
1st January 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS,
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

	Rs.	
A System of Medicine. Vol. I. Containing General Diseases. Edited by J. R. Reynolds, M. D., &c.	18	12
Equipment of Infantry. Compiled by Captain M. Petrie, Topographical Staff. Forming Part V. of the Series of Army Equipments, &c, Colonel Sir H. James, R. E, Director. Printed by order of the Secretary of State for War	3	12
The Resources and Prospects of America, ascertained during a visit to the States in the Autumn of 1865. By Sir S. M. Peto	5	12
Running the Gauntlet: a novel. By E. Yates	4	8
Social Life in Sydney: or, Colonial Experience. An Australian tale. By Isabel Massary	8	0
The Lady's Mile. 3 vols. By Miss Braddon	20	0
The Dayrells; a domestic story. By the Viscountess Enfield	3	12
Essays on Art. By F. T. Palgrave	4	8
Robinson Crusoe. By J. W. Clark, M. A.	3	8
Australia: its rise, progress, and present condition. By W. Westgarth	2	12
Clergymen of the Church of England. By A. Trollope	2	12
The Treasury of Bible Knowledge. By Rev. J. Ayre, M. A. (Printed uniform with Maunder's Treasuries)	8	0
Drury's Misrepresentation	1	8
Stacke's The Story of the American War	1	8
Helen Montgomery's Bookself	1	8
Lady Audley's Secret. By Miss Braddon	1	8
The Guerilla Chief. By Capt. M. Reid	1	8
Jane Eyre: an autobiography. By C. Bell	2	0
Shirley: a Tale Do.	2	0
The Professor Do.	2	0
Villette Do.	2	0
Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey Do.	2	0
The Tenant of Wildfell Hall. By A. Bell	2	0
Plays.—The Unfinished Gentleman. Sarah the Jewess. Irish Attorney. Irish Tutor. Area Belle. Harold Hawk. Dred. The Gondolier. Midnight Watch. Duke's Motto. Pacha of Pimlico. Wilful Murder. Whitebait at Greenwich. Manager in distress.—Each	0	8
Play.—The Lady of Lyons	2	0
Plays.—Ticket of Leave. Comic Dramas for Male Characters only.—Each	0	12
Chappell's Instructions for Tuning the Piano	0	12
Haddon's Book-keeping (Weale's series)	0	12
Half Hours with the Best Authors. 2 vols.	8	0
Sherer's Desk Book of English Synonyms	2	12
Mrs. Henderson's Ballroom Guide	0	12
Fiction. Vols. 1 and 2	2	0
Hullah's Song Book, words and music.	3	8
London Journal, Vol. 41	3	8
Etiquette for Ladies and Gentlemen. Each	0	8
Boswell's Life of Johnson. 2 vols	8	0
The Spectator. 2 vols	7	8
The Arabian Nights. Illustrated	3	12
——— 2 vols. (Nimmo's Edn)	5	4
Renan's Life of Jesus	1	2
Moore's Lalla Rookh	0	12
——— Poetical Works	3	12
——— Irish Melodies	3	12
Haycock's The Gentleman's Stable Manual	8	0
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports	8	0
——— The Shot-Gun and Sporting Rifle	8	0
James's Works complete. Each	0	12
Ainsworth's Works complete. Each	0	12
Cooper's Works complete. Each	0	12
Bulwer's Works complete. From 12 annas to	3	0
Scott's The Lady of the Lake	1	8
Longfellow's Poetical Works	2	12
Wordsworth's do.	2	12
Scott's do.	2	12
Cowper's do.	3	12
Milton's do.	3	12
Burns's do.	2	12
Wisdom, Wit, and Allegory. Selected from the Spectator	2	12
Murray's History of British India	4	4
Men and Women of the Time. New Edn. 1865	9	8
Williams' and Mather's Practical Hindoostanee Grammer	2	12
Lang's The Ex-Wife, and, Will he Marry her?—Each	1	8
The Essays of Ella	4	8
The Dublin Review, for April 1866	4	8
Timbs's Things not generally known, 2 vols	3	12
——— Curiosities of History	2	0
——— Popular Errors Explained	2	
Maria Edgeworth's Popular Tales	2	12
Gil Blas (Bohn's Illustrated Library)	4	8
Timbs's Curiosities of Science. 2 vols	3	12
Mark Lemon's Wait for the End	4	8
The Adventures of Don Quixote (illustrated.)	4	8
Every Boy's Book of Sports and Pastimes	5	8
Colenso's Arithmetic for Schools	3	0
Hunter's Key to ditto	3	12
The Dictionary of Medical and Surgical Knowledge.	5	12
A Sanskrit-English Dictionary, with references to the best editions of Sanskrit authors, and Etymologies and Comparisons of Cognate Words, chiefly in Greek, Latin, Gothic, and Anglo-Saxon. Compiled by Theodore Benfey, Prof. in the Univ. of Gottingen, &c.	40	0
A Practical Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, for the use of early students. By Prof. Benfey.	5	12
Dumas's The Half Brothers; or, the Head and the Hand	1	8
——— The Three Musqueteers	1	8
——— Marguerite de Valois: an Historical Romance	1	8
——— Twenty Years After	1	8
——— The Count of Monte Cristo	2	0
——— The Vicomte de Bragelonne. 2 vols.	3	12
——— The Lady with the Golden Hair	1	8
Hajji Baba of Ispahan—Adventures of	1	8
A Woman's Ransom. By author of Grandmother's Money	1	8

26th May 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND,
PER STEAMER "MALTA,"
VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS,
WARRANTED FRESH AND SOUND.
Not sold in smaller quantities than those mentioned.
TERMS—CASH ONLY.

FLOWER SEEDS,			
Fine double German Balsams	Per ¼ ounce	1	8
Heartsease	ditto.	0	8
Carnations	ditto.	0	8
Mignionette	Per ½ ounce	0	8
Coreopsis Tinctoria	ditto.	0	4
Crimson Candytuft	ditto.	0	4
Convolvulus Major	ditto.	0	4
Nemophila insignis	ditto.	0	4
Eschscholtzia Californica	ditto.	0	4
Sweet Peas	Per ounce	0	8
VEGETABLE SEEDS, in packet of 36 varieties		15	0
PEAS, Rising Sun	Per lb.	1	4
———Champion of England	Ditto.	1	4
———Veitch's Perfection	Ditto	1	8
CABBAGE, Early York	Per ounce	0	12
———, London Market	Ditto	0	8
———, Nonpareil	Ditto	0	8
CUCUMBER, Handglass	per 1½	2	0
RADISH, Wood's frame	Per ounce	0	4
———, long scarlet	Ditto	0	4
———, red turnip	Ditto	0	4
———, white turnip	Ditto	0	8
———, olive shaped salmon	Ditto	0	12
TURNIP, red top stone	Ditto	0	8
———, white ditto	Ditto	0	8
———, early Dutch	Ditto	0	8
———, Yellow Malta	Ditto	0	8
———, Early Six Weeks	Ditto	0	8
———, Snowball	Ditto	0	8
BEANS, French	Per ½ lb.	0	12
BEET.—Lindsay's Superior dark red	Per ounce	0	8
KNOLECOLE	ditto	0	8
WATER CRESS	ditto	1	0
LETTUCE.—White Cos	ditto	0	12
———Bath Cos	ditto	0	12
———Drumhead	ditto	0	6
ENDIVE.—Green curled	ditto	0	12
ONIONS.—White Spanish, James's Keeping, and White Globe	ditto	0	6
CARROTS.—Early French Horn	ditto	0	
———Early English, James's middle, Altringham, Long Surrey, and long orange	ditto	0	4
BROCCOLI.—Walcheren, and White Cape	ditto	0	12
———Purple Cape, and Early Covent Garden	ditto	0	8
SAGE, Thyme, Marjoram, and Summer Savory	ditto	0	6

8th June, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER., &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES:—

		p. doz. qts.
CLARET	Médoc	Rs. 12
	St. Laurent or St. Estèphe	15
	Pauillac Supérieur	18
	Chateau Beltasse	20
CHAMPAGNE	Moët & Chandon's Sillery—qualité supérieur	35
	Roederer Carte Blanche	45
COGNAC	Vieux Pale	18
	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

LEGGATT & Co. have the following WINES:—

CHAMPAGNE, extra quality	per dozen	qts.	Rs. 40
Do. do. do.	"	"	" 30
SHERRY, good	"	"	" 30
Do. pale	"	"	" 25
Do. do.	"	"	" 18
PORT WINE, some years in Bottle	"	"	" 26
Do. a fine old Wine	"	"	" 22
Do. a good Wine	"	"	" 18
TENT WINE	"	"	" 29
BRANDY, Pale	"	"	" 36
Do. do.	"	"	" 26
SPIRITS—Hollands	"	"	" 15
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy	"	"	" 36
do.	"	pts.	" 16
Noyeau	"	qts.	" 34
No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret	"	"	" 21
No. 3, a full flavoured Do.	"	pts.	" 8
Breakfast... Do.	"	qts.	" 12

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, WINES, as follows:—

Champagne	Quarts and Pints, in 1 dozen cases.	
Moselle	do.	do.
Hock	do.	do.
Sherry	do.	
Port	do.	
Claret	do.	do.
Brandy	do.	

SILLAR & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London:—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts in Case of		1	doz. each.
Do. ...Pints	do.	3	"
MOSELLE ...Quarts	do.	1	"
Do. ...Pints	do.	3	"
HOCK...(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1	"
Do...(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1	"
Do...(Johannisberg) Qts.	do.	1	"
BRANDY		1	"
CLARET ...(St. Julien)		3	"
Do. ...(Larose)		3	"
EAU DE COLOGNE		6 Bottles in a Case.	

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CHAMPAGNE RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES,
Just arrived *ex Rialdo.*

			Rs.
Sup. Champagne "La Perle," shipped by T. Newhouse			40
Sup. Champagne "Rubis"			42
Sparkling Moselle, No. 1	quarts	do.	26
Do. do.	pints	do.	28
Do. No. 2	quarts	do.	38
Do. do.	pints	do.	40
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel, F. Kehrmann			30
Hock	do.		30
Schwarzhofberg, choice	do.		36
Johannisberg, choice	do.		36
Still Hochheim	do.		24
Hock, 1857	L. Meyer, Bass		24
CLARETS.			
Chateau Milon			16
Light Breakfast Claret in 4 dozen cases			48
Strong Claret	do.		60
Valinay Burgundy	do.		20
Just landed, *ex Alma*, from Bordeaux.			
Claret, Chateau de Frauds			18
Do. Vras Canon			24
Do. Bourgogne Beaune			24
SHERRIES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry, green seal, shipped by T. Newhouse			38
Champagne Cognac, No. 1			32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter		Rs. 6 and Rs. 12 per doz.	
RHENISH WINES.			
Still Niersteiner	Schmidt Brothers		12
Do. Hochheimer	do.		15
Do. Ruedesheimer	do.		19
Do. Liebfrauenmilch	do.		26
Do. Mariabaunner	do.		34
BRANDIES.			
Brandy Cognac			

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Established in Bombay in 18[illegible].

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent
In BOMBAY to Messrs. Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA " Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad " Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, " Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee " Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut " Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—
In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

BRANDY (Delbuck Fils)	Rs. 16	per Doz.
BEUJOLAIOS WINE	" 15	"
Do. Do.	" 13	"
CHAMPAGNE (Ruinart's) Red Seal	" 38	"
PORT (Carbonell's)	" 32	"
SHERRY do.	" 32	"
MOSELLE, Sparkling Brand, (Sirgoyti & Co) 1 Doz. cases	" 30	"
SILLERY Mousseaux (Binet Fills & Co) Pints 2 dozen	" 30	per case.
——— Do. Quarts 1 dozen	" 30	"

22nd Feb. 1866. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

			Per doz.	Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.				90
Do.	"	Do.		49
Do.	"	a Crown		30
Do.	"	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality				40
Do. do. Pints				21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co				36
Do. Fine	"	Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine	"	Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co				36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown				30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal				18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal				30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal				40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal				23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal				29
Do. Golden, Do.				29
Do. Green Seal				33
Do. Vino Fino				29
Do. Red Seal				37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal				33
Claret Light Capsule				15
Do. do. Pints				8
Do. Yellow Seal				23
Do. Red Do. Pints				17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts				32
Port, Black Seal				26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac				34
Do. Brand a Crown				24
Old Tom, Red Seal				18
Dry Gin, Black Seal				18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts				36
Do. Pints				19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

TO MESSES AND LARGE CONSUMERS—10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.—TREACHER & Co. (Limited) beg to intimate to Mess Presidents and Up-country Customers, who order extensively for the MONSOON SEASON, that a discount of 10 per cent. will be given for Cash payments.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) would draw attention to their Purveying Department, which is kept replete by all perishable Articles, arriving by each Overland Steamer, such as Invalids' and Children's Food, Fish, Game, English Vegetables, Soups, Potted Meats, Dessert Fruits, Marmalades, Jams, Bacon, Ham, Cheese, &c., &c., every Article being guaranteed.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited) confidently recommend their quarterly shipments of selected Sherries, Champagnes, Clarets, Spirits, &c.

	Per doz. Qts.	Pts.
SELECTED SHERRIES.		
Finest Amontillado, a choice dry Wine	Rs. 42	0
Superior Dinner Sherry, Black Seal	33	0
Good Dinner Sherry, White Seal	28	0
Good Dinner Sherry, Bronze Seal, full-bodied	28	0
PORTS.		
Best quality, a matured Fruity Wine, (suitable for Invalids) Black Seal	30	10
Second quality, Red Seal	24	10
CLARETS.		
Chateaux Margaux	Rs. 34	0
Leoville	28	0
St. Julien	22	0
Medoc	16	9
Medoc Petit	12	0
CHAMPAGNES. *Packed especially for India.*		
Superior quality by F. Geisler and Co.	Rs. 44	24
Superior quality by Cunliffe, Dobson, and Co.	44	24
Mumm's, best dry	44	24
MOSELLE, HOCK, AND SAUTERNE.		
Finest Sparkling and Still, by Demhard and Jordan Coblentz	40	21
Sauterne, best	26	0
SPIRITS.		
Old pale Cognac (the well-known heart-shaped label) in cases of 1 dozen	Rs. 30	0
Good, second quality	24	0
Gin Old Tom, by Boothe	20	0
Do. do. by Swan and Boord	20	12
Do. Holland in square bottles (15 bottles in case)	30	0
Whiskey, Kinhan's LL	21	0
Rum, superior Old Jamaica (imported by ourselves)	20	0
LIQUEURS, &c.		
Curaçoa, best Amsterdam, Quart Stone Bottles	42	0
Maraschino un Zara	50	0
Noyeau, Cream de (Dumenil)	30	0
Absyinthe (Neuenburg)	24	0
Varmouth (Noilli Prat and Co.)	21	0
Cherry Brandy (Copenhagen)	30	15
Ginger Wine by Crabbe	20	0
Ginger Cordial and Brandy	24	12
Orange Hokoca Bitters	24	12

BEERS.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Bass' by Cameron and Saunders and others.
Tennant's by themselves.

STOUTS AND PORTERS.
Guinness's Dublin, double extra.
Barclay Perkin's by themselves.
Tennant's do.
Allsopp's by Friend.
Prices of Beers and Stouts vary with the market and quantity required, and whether for cash payments.
N B.—Priced Catalogues on application.
TREACHER & Co. Limited).

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE undersigned is prepared to grant Policies on behalf of this Office to the extent of Rs. 20,00,000 on all first class steamers at current rates of premium.
Claims are payable at the option of the assured either in India, China, or London according to the established usage of Lloyds.
G. F. HENRY, Acting Agent.
P. & O. S. N. Co's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1864.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*
Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 61. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
| Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.

MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840, the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence* and *without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favourable terms*. When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

		£	s.	d.
The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	...	6,848,181	5	
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	...	1,250,834	7	0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	...	792,153	8	11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	...	442,940	5	10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,	...	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit	..	"	228	0	0
		Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate	...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit	...	"	116	13	11
		Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.
Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES of the best manufacture, very superior finish, and specially made for India, in black leather sling cases, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60. SOUNDY & Co.

TEA AND COFFEE SERVICES, consisting of Coffee Pot, Tea Pot, covered Sugar Basin and covered Cream Jug, (the two latter articles gilt inside) in best Electro-plate, from Rs. 70 to 150 per set. Other sets without the Coffee Pot.
SOUNDY & Co.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS' BANJOS.—Two fine-toned BANJOS, used by the above named Minstrels, for sale at SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row.

KEROSENE.—The following are the advantages of KEROSENE OIL LAMPS (or what is commonly called by Natives "GAS OIL") over the Cocoanut Oil Lamps,
CLEANLINESS,
BRILLIANCY OF LIGHT,
REQUIRING NO ATTENTION WHILE BURNING,
WILL BURN FOR 30 HOURS WITHOUT TRIMMING:
and, above all, ECONOMY, for one gallon of Kerosene will last as long as, at least, four gallons of Oil, giving 3 or 4 times the amount of light. Another great advantage is that Servants cannot use it for their own purposes, consequently they are not likely to steal it.
KEROSENE will no doubt be much used when its capabilities are known, its beautiful brilliant white light is equal to GAS, and much less expensive than oil.
The very general impression that Kerosene is explosive is a great mistake, which can be easily proved by pouring a small quantity of the Oil on a plate and placing a lighted taper to it, it will then be seen that Kerosene is not dangerous.
There is an objection to the cheap kind of Lamps, inasmuch as they will not burn under a Punka or in a breeze. This is obviated in our Lamps, they being protected by the Patent Wind Cone and Punka Protector, and we can state from experience that the best class of English made Lamps, such as we import, are not easily blown out, but burn steadily in a Verandah or under a Punka.
We have an extensive stock of Lamps of every description, including
CHAMBER LAMPS,
HALL LAMPS,
READING LAMPS,
VERANDAH LAMPS,
TABLE LAMPS,
WALL LAMPS,
and 2 and 4 LIGHT CHANDELIERS.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the firms of Messrs. M. E. Mehrjee & Co., and Messrs. Johnston & Co., both of No. 7, Church Gate Street, having been amalgamated, the business of the two firms will henceforward be carried on under the name and style of MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. Constituents of both firms will oblige us by using the above style of address in future communications.
M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.
JOHNSTON & Co.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 30th May 1866.

On TUESDAY next, the 12th instant, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will submit to Public Auction, by order of the Delhi and London Bank, and on account and risk of Mahomed Dhurumsey and Co.
10 Casks Earthenware,
Also six cases Playing Cards, a quantity of Clocks, Mirrors, Hand Organs, and sundry other articles.
AT 1 P. M.
One Buggy, and any Carriages and Horses offering.

EX "HIMALAYA."—Just landed, and now exposed for sale, a selected Invoice of the under-mentioned goods:—Best Brittannia Metal Tea-pots, sets of Block Tin Covers, Deed Boxes with superior Tumbler Locks, Garden Tools in chest complete.
A selection of the following new and popular Games:—Prince of Wales' Game, Royal Star, German Ball, Parlour Ringelett, Puff and Dart, Skittles, Parlour Aunt Sally, Outward Bound, Young Naturalist, Royal Quartette, La Belle France, Prince and Princess.
Stationery.—Best White Blotting Paper, Blotting Pads of the following convenient sizes:—Demy Folio, ¼to Demy Folio, 1/8th Demy Folio, Office Ink in pints, half and quarter pints. Copying Presses of sizes.
Fishing Tackle, with best Rod and Lines, an assortment of Gut Hooks, Double and Single Gimp Hooks and Winches.
Patent Mincers and Sausage Machines, admirably adapted for Private Families, Messes, and Hotels.
A small consignment of superior Eau-de-Cologne.
A choice selection of Champagne in Quarts and Pints. Brandy of the best brands, and superior Sauterne.
Ex *Princess of Wales.*
Best Quoits.
Measuring Chains.
Enamelled Saucepans, Kettles, Gridirons, &c., &c.

ON COMMISSION.
Johnson's Stereoscopic Views of places of note in the Western Presidency.
One excellent Cottage Piano, with all the additions necessary to an article of the description, fitted for the East Indies, by Sprague of Finsbury, London.
Firth and Sturdy's Brandy, highly recommended. A very small quantity now left.
A small consignment of Potash, just landed and in excellent order.
One excellent Jubbulpore Tent, 18 by 18, with 3 feet Verandah all round—only sold because the owner has no use for it: may be seen on giving a fortnight's notice.
A few dozens Mixed Tweed Hats of the latest fashion and shapes, Carriage Sun Shades, assorted Perkin Brother Sam Scarfs, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Church Gate Street, 8th June 1866.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, No. 8, Meadow Street.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT MAHIM, BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY next, the 10th instant, in a bungalow at Mahim, near the station, on Lady Jamsetjee's Road, the property of a gentleman, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Couches, Cupboards, Presses, Lamps, Wallshades, Pictures, and a variety of other articles.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer,
Bombay, 8th June 1866. No. 8, Meadow Street.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Wadachee Gadi, in the Godown of Khimjee Chatoorbhooz, at 3 P. M., by order of Premjee Jaitha, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Shaw Jaichund Bhimjee, about 59 Candies Clean Wool.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 8th June 1866.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.
Cashmere Shawls, Coats, and Wearing Apparel.
AT 1 P. M.
A handsome Grey Arab Charger, 15 hands, has been used as a Parade Horse for 3 years; perfectly quiet to ride as a hack.
One handsome Mail Phaeton with a first-rate pair of Grey Arab Horses.
A handsome open and close Carriage.
One Gulf Bay Arab Horse, 5 years old, goes in single and double Harness.
One Chesnut Australian Cob, 6 years old, broken to single and double Harness; also one very quiet Arab Riding Horse, goes in double and single Harness.
On account of underwriters—
One Phaeton damaged by saltwater as landed.
ALSO,
A Bay Arab Charger, 15 hands, has been used as a Parade Horse, and perfectly quiet.
For account and risk of Anundjee Govindjee, the first purchaser:—
X / 5118 | 20—3 Bales 150 Pieces 50 by 39 Grey Shirtings 10 lbs.
975 sheets Galvanized Iron Tiles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just landed ex-*Premchund Roychund.*
Two first-rate new Malvern Dog Carts, built by McNaught and Smith, of Worcester, complete, with handsome plated Lamps, Cushions, Waterproof Apron, and Key; also a few sets of superior plated-mounted single Harness.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 8th June 1866.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street.
WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, White Scarfs, Dhoties, Coloured Jacconets, &c., also a variety of sundry articles, Oilman-stores, Silk Parasols, Neckties, Lace, 9 cases of Fisher's and Ellis' Captain Biscuits, a case of Picture Papers, and 6 suits of Clothes, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VERY ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, A FIRST-RATE MAHOGANY SLATE BILLIARD TABLE, &c., AT "STANLEY HOUSE," MAZAGON.
(Opposite the Hope Hall Hotel.)
On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit for sale by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the very elegant Household Furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, (breaking up his establishment); the same comprises a Mahogany Slate Billiard Table, with Balls, Cues, &c., by "Hopkins and Stephens," a Mahogany Sideboard with Mirror, a Telescopic Dining Table for 16 persons, Whatnots, Walnutwood Ottoman, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Side, Sofa, and Oval Tables, Chiffoniers and Bookcases, with Glass Mirrors, Conversation, Half-backed, Hall, and Cleopatra Couches, best Plated single Hanging and Wall Bracket Lamps with Drops, 10, 8 and 5 light Crystal Cut Glass Chandeliers, with Cut Shades, Pans, and Drops, several rich Clocks, Oil Paintings in rich Gilt Frames, English and rich Oil Floor Carpets and Rugs, Hatstand with Marble Tops and Mirror, Horned Hatstand, a Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, Brass and Blackwood carved Bedsteads, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, large carved folding Screens, Clothes and Gown Presses, Diningroom Chairs, Dispense Articles, and China Mattings, &c., &c.
AT 1 P. M.
An English-built double-seated Open Carriage.
An Open-door Shigram,
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Monday the 11th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Just landed ex-*Strongbow.*
A new double-seated Miniature Brougham painted Blue, Trimmed Blue Silk Taborette and Silk Lace to match, Vinetians in Doors, quarters and back moved with a plated rod, pole, splinter-bar, and shafts, hind standard and footman holders, lamps, &c., by "Robert Ness" of Aberdeen.
A new Stanhope light Gig.
Few sets of best plated-mounted single and double Harness.
To be seen at Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 8th June 1866.

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